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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 11, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER VIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 9th, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS—To day we have the commencement of a N E Snow storm, the forerunner (if it don't end in rain) of the merry sleigh bells, and winter frolics of animated lads and lassies, and the result, as some would seem to say, of the joyous hilarity of yesternight. The 8th of January comes but once a year.

In the *Senate*, nothing of importance has occurred. The session was only about two and a half hours, and the time was mostly spent in pleasantries between Hill of Westmoreland, Craig of Washington, and Spackman and Penniman of the city and county, in relation to "Blanks, paper and twine."

Very little of interest transpired in the *House*. The greater part of the session was spent in preferring and referring petitions and resolutions of a private and unimportant character. Mr McCaslin, of Green, presented a petition for the passage of a law, defining the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in their respective townships. Mr Evans offered a resolution providing that if any officer of any Bank shall issue or cause to be issued any more relief notes, than are authorized by law, he or they shall on conviction be deemed guilty of felony.

Mr. Cooper of Adams presented a preamble setting forth the grievous burden and embarrassment of the state debt; the duty enjoined on the legislature of vindicating the suspected faith and degraded credit of the state; that sound policy requires that the means of payment should be drawn from sources least burdensome; that the sale of the public improvements, and the appropriation by Congress of so much of the public domain, or the proceeds thereof, to Pennsylvania, as of right belongs to her, would extinguish the State debt, and free the people from oppressive taxation, accompanied by the following resolution, viz: *Resolved*, that the public improvements and property of the commonwealth, embracing canals, railroads, and stocks should be sold; and that the Committee of Ways and Means, be and they are hereby required, to report a bill authorizing the sale of the same. *Resolved*, that we recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to procure the passage of a Law authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 of Stock to be distributed among the several states, in proportion to their federal population, and to be paid by the United States out of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which lands shall be pledged for the redemption of the stock, so issued. *Resolved*, that should the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, be insufficient for the redemption of the stock, in a reasonable time, that ways and means should be raised by Congress, by levying such additional duties on foreign goods as may be necessary. These resolutions, &c, are made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Senate, having yesterday passed a resolution referring the election of state printer and the matters connected therewith to a Joint Committee of both houses, and the same having been reported to the house, Mr. Roumfort moved for leave to withdraw the resolution pesented by him on this subject; leave was refused. Mr. McFadden then modified his amendment to the resolution, so that the committee appointed by the House, should act in conjunction with the Senate Committee. Mr. Roumfort, then offered as an amendment to the original resolution, that the said committee be instructed to inquire into the origin of the state printer bill, the course pursued by the executive in relation to it, the causes that led to the vote of the *iowest bidder* bill, and the action of the Governor, and heads of departments, and other persons to procure the election of state printer, and other things, "too numerous to mention." Mr. Hinchman, opposed the amendment, on the ground, that it was not competent for the House to instruct a joint committee. Mr. McManus of Centre county advocated the amendment.

Mr. Toland, of the city, said he felt no bias any way. He was in favor of a reference of the whole matter to a select committee, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Senate. He wished to mete out even handed justice to both parties, both accuser and accused—Governor and printers. The whole ground was covered by the resolution of the Senate, and therefore he was opposed to the amendment now offered by the gentleman from the county. Mr. Butler, from Luzerne, was also opposed to the amendment. He did not think the house could go back, anterior to the election of the State printers inquiring after reasons that influenced the executive mind. The reasons called for, were spread out before the world in the Veto of the lowest bidder bill.

Mr. Brackenridge was of the same opinion. He was determined to do battle with corruption wherever he found it; he intended his action should be specific, as cause of action appeared. He had no idea of going back of the Veto to inquire after the Governor's motive or reasons.

Mr. Roumfort said there was such a thing as a veto for the public eye, with reasons behind the scenes, for party purposes, and these things behind the scenes he was anxious to expose to an injured and degraded people. He said the Governor was at one time cocksure of electing his own chosen man: and when he found he could not do it, he vetoed the bill. He then withdrew his amendment. The question then remaining on the original resolution, as amended by the gentleman from Washington, was passed. A committee of six on the part of the House, to act in conjunction with those appointed by the Senate, was then appointed by the chair (viz: Messrs. McFadden, Cooper, Denlap, McManus, Roumfort and Evans—immediately after which the House adjourned.

We are expecting some fine sport, as soon as this Committee report. In the meantime God save the Commonwealth. Z.

BODY FOUND.—The Age states a body was found on Thursday morning, in the Ohio near Manchester. It is supposed to be the body of Mr. Archibald Haslett, a resident of this county, who had lived about 7 miles out the Franklin road. Mr. H. came to this city about two weeks ago to dispose of a lot of Potatoes, Hay and other produce, was last seen at a Livery Stable in Allegheny about nine o'clock in the evening, and was not heard of after until his body was found on last Thursday morning.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 9, 1844.

We condense the most important items. In *Senate*, a memorial of Mr Eldridge was presented, stating that by virtue of a license to trade, with the Indians, he purchased of a this mass of copper, and had incurred considerable expense in removing it, when he was met by the Government agent, who obliged him to surrender it; he prays for remuneration, or possession of the mass of copper.

THE TARIFF.—Mr Evans, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the bill of Mr McDuffie, to revive the Compromise Act, and modify and revise the existing Tariff, reported, from a majority of the committee, a resolution that this bill conflicted with the seventh section of the first article of the Constitution, and was a bill to raise revenue. On the motion of Mr E, the resolution and bill were printed, and postponed until Monday next.

OREGON—Mr Breese's resolution that the President give notice to Great Britain of the desire of this country to annul the 3d article of the Convention of 1828, which provides for the joint occupation of the Oregon territory, was then taken up

A variety of opinions prevailed as to the proper disposition of this resolution; but it was finally postponed until Monday next

GEN. JACKSON.—The Bill, passed by the House, restoring the fine to General Jackson, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.—The Senate went into Executive session, remained a short time therein, referred the nomination of Hon JOHN C. SPENCER as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and rejected that of Mr, Snethen as Solicitor of the General Land Office.

In the *House* a Bill to establish a National Foundry for the fabrication of cannon for the use of the Army and Navy was introduced by Mr. Bidlack. Referred to the Select Committee on a National Foundry.

A Bill to authorise the purchase of Stock held by individuals in the Portland and Louisville Canal was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A Bill to reduce the compensation of Senators and Representatives in Congress, and all the officers of the General Government, was twice read and referred to the Select Committee on Retrenchment.

RULES AND ORDERS came up as unfinished business, and an effort was made to postpone their consideration, but before the question was settled, the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The resolution of Mr. WISE was in order, proposing that so much of the Message as relates to the Lakes and Rivers of the West be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The amendment proposed was that it be referred to a Select Committee of nine members.

Mr. Weller, of Ohio, opened the debate, in his usual style, in an argument addressed to Western men.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, continued the debate upon this subject. Mr. W. alluded to the Illinois Canal and the mission of Ex-Governor Davis in Illinois. He regarded that Mission as essentially national, and any attack upon it he regarded it as an attack upon his State. He had no fears that the Canals of his State were to be corrupted by British Gold. He rejoiced that his party had tendered the mission to Mr. Davis, which he had accepted. Upon the subject of Repudiation, Mr. Wentworth said that he was against it. Illinois would pay all her debts, principal and interest.

Mr. Seymour, of New York continued the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Barnard, from the same State, who said he would give fifteen millions to clear the Western Rivers—the cost of the Western Territory,—if this sum would remove the obstructions in the Rivers of the West in two years; and furthermore, he would borrow the money for this purpose.

When Mr. Barnard concluded the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From the United States Gazette.

Abstract of Canal Commissioners' Report.

The Report of the Canal Commissioners is before, us and, as touching upon many of the vital interests of the State, it justly claims an earnest consideration. We give a brief abstract of the Document, for the early receipt of which we are indebted to the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

The report opens with a congratulation, that the Improvements of the Commonwealth are capable, under a judicious management, of not only maintaining the cost of the repairs and superintendence, but also of yielding a revenue, at least, equal to the interest on the sum expended in their construction. The total amount of tolls collected during the year, was $1,017,841 12; and the expenditures during the same period, 512,228 36—leaving a clear balance in favor of the Commonwealth (after deducting drawbacks and adding increase of stock on Columbia Railroad) of $482,657 34. The excess of tolls in 1843, over that of 1842, amounts to $77,626 53, and this favorable result the Commissioners attribute to the *reduction* of tolls, more especially as regards *freights*, consequent upon the introduction of Section Canal Boats and State Trucks.

The Columbia Railroad, engines and fixtures are represented to be in excellent order, and the following is a summary of the operations of the year:

Receipts from motive power,	$193,078 89½	
Do. railway,	199,592 53½	— $392,671 43
Expenditures for repairs, motive power, salaries, etc.,		$199,186 16
Excess,		$193,485 26
Add increase of stocks as compared with 1842,		9,481 38
Showing a clear gain of		$202,966 65

Estimating the cost of the road at $4,000,000 this result shows that the road has yielded a profit this year of five per cent. The estimated cost for repairs in 1844 is set down at $47,400 00.

The contract entered into for carrying passengers over the road expired on the 1st inst, and it has not been deemed advisable to renew it, although it has resulted prosperously. The tolls under this system exhibiting an increase of $6,330 32 over those of the preceding year, the Board deeming it best that the Legislature should be at liberty to consider the propriety of placing cars upon the road, by which it is suggested a certain means of revenue might be attained by the state, the fluctuations in the rates of fare be avoided, and the works rendered the main thoroughfare for travellers between the east and west. The Board earnestly recommends the subject to the attention of the Legislature.

Upon the *Eastern and Juniata Divisions*, the results of the year are thus summed up:

Receipts,	$202,007 97
Expenditures,	66,308 08
Excess,	$135,699 89

The estimate for repairs in 1844, is $54,692
The *Portage Railroad* has yielded $163,244 20
The expenditures are 131,113 21

Excess,	$32,130 99

This statement of expenditures incurred on this road takes in the cost of trucks for the use of section boats, and the construction of slips and passenger cars, which now constitute a portion of the permanent stock of the road. The estimate for repairs in 1844 is $20,000 00

Upon the Western Division,	
The Receipts were	$99,289 24
Expenditures,	28,429 37
Excess,	$70,859 97

The estimate for repairs in 1844 is set down at $18,500 00, exclusive of the sum which will be required to reconstruct the aqueduct over the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh.

The above named links constitute what is called the MAIN LINE and the clear profits derived from it during 1843 amount in the aggregate to $419,220 70, which shows an increase of profits over the preceding year, of $94,263 46. The principal increase of business has been at the offices at Philadelphia, Columbia, Holidaysburgh, Johnstown, and Pittsburgh.

The receipts upon the DELAWARE DIVISION were	$92,265 41
Expenditures,	22,553 92
Excess.	$69,711 49

Estimate for repairs in 1844, $10,500 00.

The receiptes upon the SUSQUEHANNA, NORTH AND WEST BRANCH DIVISIONS were	$62,206 06
Expenditures,	59,226 80
Excess,	2,979 26

Estimate for repairs in 1844, $34,000 00.

The receipts upon the BEAVER, SHENANGO AND FRENCH CREEK DIVISIONS were	$6,156 71
Expenditures,	15,410 82
Decrease,	$9,254 11

The Beaver Division alone remains under the charge of the State officers, and the estimate for repairs of it in 1844 is $2,356 00.

The utmost care has been taken in making up the expense account, and the expenses stated include not only the amount paid during the year, but also the liabilities incurred: The aggregate result is a profit to the commonwealth, as before stated, of $482,657 34.

The total receipts of tolls on the canals, was $461,925 49, and the total receipts of tolls upon the railroads, were, for railway, $258,422 50½; for motive power, $297,593 12½; which make up the amount of $1,017,841 12.

The total estimate for repairs for 1844, amounts to $187,448, which does not include the rebuilding of the Pittsburgh Aqueduct, or the repairs of road and farm bridges.

The Board then enter into an argument to show the highly beneficial results educed from the use of State trucks and section canal boats, they having been eminently useful in reducing the prices of freight, in bringing trade upon the line, and increasing the revenues. The use of them, by promoting individual competition and enterprise, has prevented combinations among transporters, and kept the prices at a steady and low rate. Twenty-five trains of trucks upon the Allegheny Portage, and twenty trains upon the Columbia Railroad, are deemed sufficient for the business of the current year, to prevent those ruinous delays which occurred last year—so detrimental to the State, as well as to transporters using section boats. A table is appended, by which the excess of truckage over motive power wheel toll, is ascertained to be $4,881 23, and it is added that the section boats paid over one-third of the tolls received on through-freight, during the year, at the Pittsburgh office. The increase of tonnage in 1843 over 1842, is stated at 12,619 tons.

On the 1st of August last, the Board gave possession of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, including the French Creek Feeder, to the company chartered by the Legislature for the purpose. The Board regret that it should have been deemed politic to make such a disposition of it—inasmuch as it will tend to divert much valuable trade to the New York improvements. On the completion of the Conneaut Line, the Beaver Division also passes into the hands of the company, which will then have entire possession of the canal extending from the town of Erie to the Ohio river at Beaver, where unquestionably it will form a continuation of the New York canal—forming a connected line of water communication from the North River, at Albany, via Buffalo and the lake to Erie, thence through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Beaver, twenty-eight miles below the city of Pittsburgh. It is, therefore, in a favorable position to enter into a formidable and successful competition for the trade and travel of the main line of our improvements, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. This portion of the work, including the Beaver Division, is 163½ miles in length, cost the State $4,000,000 will require only $250,000 to complete it, is granted to the company without consideration, or restrictions, and it will be enabled, by very reduced rates of tolls, to offer every inducement to divert the trade and travel of the Ohio river through that channel to Erie and Buffalo and from thence to New York.

The Franklin Line, which extends from the French Creek Feeder to Franklin, a distance of 22½ miles, has, since the transfer of the Feeder Line and Erie Extension to the company above mentioned, become totally disconnected with any other State improvement. It is dilapidated—obstructs the free navigation of the creek—affords no facilities for transportation—would cost $137,144 36 to thoroughly repair it—and would not yield a revenue sufficient to keep it in ordinary repair. The Board leaves the question of its repair or abandonment to the Legislature. The lock keepers, laborers, and collectors upon it have been dismissed.

The Eastern and Western Reservoirs are now useless for any purpose, the machinery, castings and the whole works, are in progress of dilapidation and must soon be entirely swept away. As over $150,000 have been expended upon them, and the cost of repair will be slight, when compared with the purposes for which they were designed, the Board think it true policy to complete them, as by so doing a permanent navigation upon the canals will be secured during all portions of the year. On the upper levels of the Western and Juniata Division, during the summer months, boats are frequently compelled to navigate with only half loads. The completion of the Reservoirs would obviate this.

The propriety of turning to advantage the water power afforded along the line of improvements is again suggested.

The justice and propriety of repairing road and farm bridges, crossing the State canals, at the expense of the State is denied. The subject is referred to the Legislature, and if it is deemed proper to continue these repairs at the expense of the State, a special appropriation of $63,300 will be required for the current year.

Comparison is instituted between the cost and endurance of the hempen and wire ropes in use upon the inclined Planes; and so far as experiments have gone, the result, both as regards economy and utility, is in favor of the wire ropes.

Since the 1st of February, 1842, the Board have acted upon 536 claims for damages, etc, amounting in the aggregate to $552,177 73, and on these the sum of $50,474 56 has been awarded. The only claims now before the Board, are for damages to land on the unfinished portions of the North Branch and Erie Extension. These it is not deemed proper or just now to consider.

The policy of extending the lines of supervisorrs and foremen, thereby reducing the number of officers, is found to be good. The business is better attended to, and at less expense to the Commonwealth. The saving effected by these curtailments and dismissals, is about $500 per day.

The Board close their report with a repetition of their congratulations upon the present flourishing condition and future prospects of the principal portion of the public works.

Canal Commerce.

The following statements, made in the Canal Commissioners' Report, of the leading articles shipped from, and received at Pittsburgh, by the Canal, in the years 1842 and 1843, are of much interest:

SHIPPED EASTWARD FROM PITTSBURGH.

ARTICLES.	1843.	1842.	Increase in 1843.
Flour,.....Bbls.	130,858	114,103	16,755
Bacon, ...Lbs	23,004,922	13,286,223	9,718,699
But'r & Cheese"	1,433,266	956,454	476,812
Lard & Tallow "	2,673,423	1,362,685	1,310,751
Pork, ...Bbls.	3,124	2,658	466
Wool,.....Lbs.	2,500,789	1,268,733	1,252 056
Cotton, ... "	1,080,337	952,985	127,352
Hemp, ... "	1,289,236	147,806	1,141,430
Tobacco, ... "	18,173,849	13,998,348	4,175,501
Whiskey,...Galls.	115,242	65,076	50,166
Oil, ... "	43,651	10,130	33,531
Sundries,....Lbs.	2,661,312	1,651,889	1,009,423

BROUGHT WESTWARD TO PITTSBURGH.

ARTICLES.	1843.	1842.	Increase in 1843.
Hardware, ...Lbs.	5,228,527	2,324,519	2,904,008
Queensware... "	1,750,075	1,080,175	669,900
Mdze. includ'g brown muslins, "	21,390,266	14,510,412	6,879,854
Groceries, in-clud'g coffee, "	13,061,951	4,952,577	8,109,374
Tobac'o, man'd, "	431,238	368,618	62,620
Leather, ... "	372,402	30,642	341,760
Drugs and Dye Stuffs, ... "	769,091	182,193	586,898
Oil, ...Galls.	33,610	16,355	17,255
Clay, Gypsum, Tons.	317	196	121
Salt,.....Bush.	211,392	188,5 8	22,884
Blooms, ...Lbs.	17,838,936	14,106,698	3,732,238
Sundries, ... "	1,523,453	905,407	618,046

Increase on the above 12 items shipped eastward, 23,760,854 pounds, or 11,880 tons.

Increase on the 11 items, brought westward, (omitting salt,) 24,289,248 pounds or 12,144 tons.

Comparison of aggregate tonnage, &c, in 1842 and 1843.

Total shipped Eastward from Pittsburgh, in 1843, exclusive of country trade, and freight to Spang's iron works,	96,572,937 lbs.	or 48,286 tons
Total, excluding as above, in 1842,	63,446,015 "	31,723 "
Increase in 1843,	33,166,922 "	16,566 "
Total brought Westward in 1843,	68,324,663 "	34,162 "
do in 1842,	43,087,001 "	21,543 "
Increase in 1843,	25,237,662 "	12,619 "
Shipped on the old system from Pittsburgh in 1843,	59,600,911 lbs.	or 29,303½ tons.
Shipped by portable boats,	28,067,097 "	14,033½ "
Shipped by sundry transient boats,	9,498,929 "	4,749 "
Total,	96,572,937 lbs.	or 48,286
Total cleared at Pittsburgh office, per daily aggregate tonnage account, including country trade, in 1843, 111,133,554 lbs or 55,566½ tons		
Total in regular boats as above	96,572,937 "	48,286 "
Local trade omitted in the above statement,	14,560,617 lbs.	or 7,280¾ tons.
Shipped by the 7 old lines in 1842,	57,614,150 lbs.	or 28,707 tons.
By transient boats	6,231,865 "	3,016 "
Aggregate for 1842, as above, Eastward,	63,446,015 lbs.	or 31,723 tons.

PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 13, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER IX.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 10, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The supper and ball, given in commemoration of the battle at New Orleans, passed off with great hilarity and glee. The beauty and fashion were all present, and among the rosy cheeks, the laughing, sparkling eyes, and the excitement of the merry dance, many perhaps forgot that old Time, the destroyer of all earthly happiness, was stalking along on his accustomed round, perfectly regardless of the happy scene enacting in this part of his dominions.

In the *Senate*, to-day, Mr Darsie offered the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were taken up and adopted, viz:

"WHEREAS, application has been made to the Congress of the United States for an appropriation of money to aid in the erection of a bridge across the Ohio River at Wheeling, Va, the construction of which might materially obstruct the free use and navigation of said river above that point, and injuriously affect the commerce of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that district of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, by arresting the building of Iron War Steamers, and other vessels at the great western manufacturing and commercial emporium of this State, by placing a barrier to their passage to the Gulf of Mexico, besides seriously interfering with the navigation of the Ohio river, by steamboats and other vessels, engaged in the trade of the Western and Southern States, during high stages of water: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress are hereby *instructed*, and our Representatives *requested* to vote against any appropriation by the National Legislature, to the object above stated, and oppose every proposition for the erection of a bridge at Wheeling, Va, or at any other point on the Ohio river, or any project that would increase the obstacles already existing to the free navigation and use of that great thoroughfare of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress."

I have thought proper to copy them, that his immediate constituents might learn the diligence and attention he manifests towards their immediate interests, as well as to the prosperity of the commonwealth in general. No business of importance was before the Senate, to day. There are matters concocting in both houses that will ultimately bring out interesting discussion. I am of opinion, that a fiery ordeal awaits some who have hitherto gone, and still expect to escape the just rebuke of an indignant and insulted people.

In the *House of Representatives*, to-day, little has been done of general interest. The presentation of petitions, memorials and resolutions of a private nature altogether, consumes the greater portion of the session each day. Sundry petitions for repeal of certain parts of the retailers' license law were presented by Mr. Gibson of Allegheny County. Mr. Brackenridge introduced a preamble, accompanied with resolutions, which reminded me of words of "learned length and thundering sound," as well as of the Paddy's lost fiddle, when he said he could hear nothing of it but the sound.—Words, words, words, and speeches for *bunkum*, will have their place.—I believe the object of his resolutions is to encourage the good people to submit with Christian fortitude to all necessary and wholesome depletion, in the shape of excise, that may be necessary to retrieve the honor of the State from the burning shame of Sidney Smith's philipics.

Mr. Cummins of Butler introduced a resolution, to-day, instructing the Committee on Accounts to inquire for what purpose an item of over $4000, standing on the Journals of the House of the last session, (as having been paid out,) was expended, as no vouchers can be found to explain the transaction—'twas undoubtedly for "drugs, jewelry and hardware." The doctrine of individual liability of the Stockholders of banks came up incidentally to-day, and gave rise to a spirited debate. The Democrats contending for the purity of the doctrine, and the Whigs of course maintaining the contrary. No vote was however taken by which the strength of the House could be ascertained on that question.

Yesterday, the newly elected Canal Commissioners, in pursuance of the law on that subject, proceeded to draw the lots for their respective terms of service, when Mr. Foster drew the three year ticket, Mr Clark the two year ticket, and Mr. Miller the one. Mr. Wilson, the former Secretary of the board, received a "check upon the turnpike," and David Mitchell, Jr., of Bradford county was appointed in his stead. Jas. Clark was elected President of the board. Our snow storm tapered off last night to a very small affair.

The resolution, instructing our delegation in Congress to vote for a law refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, passed just as the intelligence reached here that it had passed both houses of Congress, so that some of our members have done as Whitfield's negro did, dirtied their coats for nothing. Z.

Prize Fight in a Graveyard!!

To the Editors of the Gazette:

Coming in sight of the Methodist Burying-ground on the Brownsville Road, this afternoon, my attention was attracted by a number of carriages outside the lot and a dense crowd of persons within, having every appearance of a funeral; with which, however, the shouts and execrations which arose from the multitude but ill accorded. It proved to be—not a *funeral*, but a *pitched battle*, said to be for one hundred dollars, which I had the pleasure to see put an end to, just at the moment I arrived at the spot, by our worthy Sheriff.—"Honor to whom honor is due." I did not vote for the Colonel's election, but I "vote" him the thanks of the community.

Yours, respectfully, VIATOR.

Friday Afternoon.

We take the following additional particulars of this disgraceful affair from the Chronicle:

George Spencer, a foreigner, and Ralph Jackson, both residents of our city, having some misunderstanding, agreed to settle the affair by fighting it out. Having made all the necessary arrangements they repaired to the place above mentioned, accompanied by their seconds and a few personal friends. The stakes were $100 a side. A Mr Jones, reputed to be an old English prize fighter, was Spencer's second, and John Aikins the second of Jackson.

They fought nine rounds, each of which was closed by Spencer either falling or being knocked down by Jackson. After the fight had progressed thus far, it was put a stop to by the timely arrival of Sheriff Trovillo, who deserves much credit for the promptness with which he acted in this matter. Upon the arrival of the Sheriff the parties mmediately desisted from any other hostilities, and left the ground

Spencer was considerably injured about the face, and Jackson received one or two casual blows on his body.

Mr. M'Kennan—The Matter Settled.

The Washington Reporter, of this date, settles the question in reference to Mr. M'KENNAN as a gubernatorial candidate. The Reporter remarks:

"We intimated a faint hope, in our last paper, that Mr. M'Kennan, in view of the urgent solicitations of the Whigs of his own State, (in which his numerous friends in other States most ardently concurred,) might be induced to yield to the wishes of the people, and consent to be a candidate for Governor in the approaching canvass. We regret to say, that our hopes are not to be realised. Mr. McKennan will in no *possible contingency* allow his named to be used for that office; and has desired us, through this medium, to reiterate this deliberately formed and *irreversible determination*.

Since Mr. M KENNAN cannot consent to be a candidate, we are glad to see the matter thus decidedly put to rest.

PHILADELPHIA CITY AND COUNTY FOR MUHLENBURG.—The Philadelphia Locofoco City Delegation held a meeting on Monday, and passed resolutions in favor of VAN BUREN for President, and of MUHLENBURG for Governor. The County Delegation also met, and elected a MUHLENBURG man as chairman, by a vote of 57, against 53 given to the SHUNK candidate.

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1844.

But little of interest was transacted in either House. We give the most important particulars.

In the SENATE, Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, introduced his colleague, Hon James A. Pearce who was duly qualified and took his seat.

Some reports were then presented, and a debate got up on the "Pea Patch Island" bill, when the Senate adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. M'Kay, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual Indian Appropriation Bill, for fulfilling treaty stipulations, for the fiscal year, from July, 1844, to July, 1845.

Also, a bill making the annual appropriations for the West Point Academy, for the same year.

Also, a bill for the support of the Army, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845.

Also, a Bill for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the fiscal year.

All of these Bills were read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the President's message, and the debate on Western interests was continued, until the House adjourned.

Loss of the Brig Fairfield of New York—The Slaves at Nassau not given up.

The Baltimore American states that Capt. GEORGE WILSON, of the Brig Fairfield, arrived in that city on Wednesday last, in the steamer from Norfolk. The officers and crew of the Fairfield came from Nassau, N. P., in the schooner James Poxer, which latter arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday. Capt. WILSON reports that the Fairfield was cast away on the Island of Samana, on the night of the 13th of December—the vessel and cargo a total loss. On the morning of the 14th the crew succeeded in getting ashore in the boats, where they remained until the 17th, without receiving any assistance. On that day the gale moderated, and the mate, Mr SCOTT, proceeded in the boat to Crooked Island for assistance. Here he met with the sloop Lively, which sailed immediately for Samana, and carried the captain and crew of the Fairfield to Nassau. The Fairfield was owned by Messrs. SHELDING & FERRIS, of New York.

The American learns from Capt WILSON that during his stay at Nassau, the U. S. Revenue Cutter Nautilus arrived there to demand the slaves who fled from Florida some time since, committed a murder at Key Biscayne, and then took refuge at Nassau. The Nautilus was compelled, however, to sail again without accomplishing her object. The authorities of Nassau refused to give up the fugitives from justice on the plea that the proofs were not sufficient.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident—Great Loss of Lives.

We learn from the St. Louis New Era, of Thursday evening, January 4, the following particulars of a painful steamboat accident.

"The steamboat *Shepherdess*, Capt. HOWELL, from Cincinnati to this place, struck a snag last night about half past 11 o'clock, 2 miles below the city, at the mouth of Cahokia creek, when her cabin and upper decks fell to the lower deck. In this condition she floated some two miles, when she again struck, and the cabin parted from the hull; she then floated some five or six miles when she was met by the Icelander, about four o'clock this morning, who took off the wreck between seventy five and one hundred of her passengers and arrived in this city about daylight. The captain is said to have been killed when the upper decks fell.

The Shepherdess had a small quantity of freight.

As to the number lost nothing is yet known. A boat was sent with aid as soon as the news reached here this morning, which has not yet returned.

We have just conversed with a gentleman who was on board the Shepherdess at the time of the accident. He thinks that there are between 75 and 100 lives lost. A great portion were negroes. There were a number of ladies and children, the most of whom were saved."

The Republican, of Friday morning, Jan 5, gives a somewhat different, but more detailed account of this terrible calamity. The Republican says:

"The history of the matter is as follows:—The Shepherdess, from Cincinnati to this port, about 11 o'clock at night, when within three miles of the city struck a snag, just above the mouth of Cahokia creek. The concussion was very severe and must have torn out several of her planks. At the moment of striking, most of the passengers in the gentlemen's cabin had retired to their berths. The ladies were generally undressed for the night. Upon deck, so far as we could ascertain from the officers and passengers, there were some sixty or seventy passengers young and old. Four or five men were sitting up in the gentlemen's cabin at the stove. In a minute or two, the water rose to the lower deck, where most of the passengers in that part of the boat were asleep. One of the pilots went into the hold, but had scarcely entered before the rush of the water drove him out. The captain, who was on duty, ran to the ladies' cabin and assured them there was no danger, and returned to the forecastle, which was the last satisfactory account we could get of him.

About this time screams and shrieks were heard from the deck below, and one or two ladies who rushed to the stern of the boat, say that they saw a number of persons in the water. Certain it is, the water rushed in with tremendous rapidity, and in about three minutes was up to the floor of the upper cabin. A portion of those on the deck was saved by getting into the yawl, which was cut loose and rowed to shore with a broom.

The water rose so rapidly that it soon became necessary for all to seek safety on the hurricane deck. Much difficulty was experienced in doing so, for the bow was sunk so deep that the only access was by the stern. So far as we could learn, we believe all the inmates of the cabin reached the hurricane roof.

After the boat struck the snag, it drifted down the stream, and a few hundred yards below struck another snag, which was far out of the water. This threw the boat nearly on her beam's end, on the larboard side. Drifting from this snag, she again lurched to the starboard, and at each lurch, several persons were washed off. Some of them reached the shore, but many were drowned. A short distance below, just above the first shot tower the, bull struck a bluff bank, which careened her nearly on her beam's end. Here the hull and cabin parted. The hull sunk and lodged on a bar above Carondelet, and the cabin floated down to the point of the bar below that place, where it lodged and remains.

The *Henry Bry* was lying at the shot tower above Carondelet, when the cabin passed. The cries of the passengers aroused the captain, and he and his crew rendered efficient service in rescuing the passengers in their yawl. We are told that the captain of the Bry worked until he was entirely covered with ice.

About 3 o'clock, the Icelander, one of the ferry boats, came along, and went to the rescue and took off all who remained upon the wreck. It is due to this company to say, that in addition to the service rendered by the Icelander, upon her arrival at the wharf, three men in a yawl were immediately despatched to the assistance of the persons on the wreck, and they rendered essential service to them. In Carondelet and Cahokia, the kindest attentions were shone to those who got on shore.

This is the general history. We now speak of particulars, and here we have so many instances of disregard of personal safety, in order to secure that of others, that we scarcely know which to mention. One instance deserves record.

A young man, Robert Bullock, of Maysville Ky., was up at the time the boat struck. He seems to have abandoned all idea of himself and turned his whole attention to saving the women and children. When every male person had deserted the cabin, he went from state room to state room, wherever he heard a child cry, and took it out and passed it up to the hurricane deck. In this way he saved several women and children. His last effort was to pass up the *Ohio fat Girl*—240 pounds. With the assistance of one or two others on the hurricane deck he succeeded. A short time after getting on deck, the boat made a lurch, and Bullock took to the water and swam to the Illinois shore. His coat he had given to a lady on the wreck. When he reached the shore, he found two young ladies, who had been put ashore in a skiff, and who, benumbed with the cold, were determined to go to sleep. By great exertions, he succeeded in getting them to Cohokia.

We have several interesting incidents of the heroic bearing of this young man, which we will give hereafter.

Most of the baggage belonging to the cabin passengers will be obtained. The ferry boat brought up all the passagers at Carondelet and Cahokia. An English family from Manchester, ten in number, were all saved, five succeeded in getting to the Illinois shore, four to the Missouri side, and one was taken off the wreck, they were all reunited on the ferry boat at Cahokia, at a moment when each party supposed the other dead. Such a scene as that reunion, we have never before witnessed.

Mr. Muir, of Virginia, and his brother, were on board, with their mother and 9 slaves; seven of the slaves were lost—the whites were all saved.

Levi Craddock, from Davidson county Tenn. lost three children—himself, wife, and two children were saved.

Mr. Green, from the same place, lost his wife and three children, and is left with two helpless infants upon his hands. The youngest is but a few months old.

Mr. Snell, who formerly resided within two miles of Louisville, lost a son and daughter.

A Mr Wright of Mecklenburg county, Va., was lost, and two children. His wife is with those saved, but in a very distressing condition.

The captain, A. Howell, of Covington, Ky., is nudoubtedly lost. From all we could learn, we think he was in the act of ringing the bell, when the boat made the lurch, which carried the boilers, part of the engine, and chimneys overboard. In doing so it is believed that he was disabled and drowned. He leaves a wife and eleven children to mourn his loss. His eldest son was with him on board.

The bodies of two children, about 12 years of age, were brought up from Carondelet.—They had perished from the cold. A negro man who had died, will be buried by the people of Carondelet. Looking at the number of children in the company, and their tender years, it is surprising how they escaped perishing.

When we reached the wreck we found the Mayor, Mr. Wilmer, exerting himself for the relief of the distressed.

We cannot close our account without paying a tribute to the philanthropy of Mr Yeatmen, and a few other gentlemen, who furnished a large lot of clothing, shoes, &c, for the destitute, and otherwise interested themselves in their behalf.

The Mayor caused all who were picked up by the boat to be conveyed to the Virginia Hotel, where they will be amply provided for.

It is proper to remark, that from all the facts we are able to collect, we do not believe the loss of life will exceed 30 or 40. We cannot make out quite twenty in number, but as the boat's register is lost, and the passengers are scattered, it is impossible to very accurate. The Rev Mr Peck, of Illinois, who was on board at the time, makes the estimate much larger than we do.

Dr Massie, of St Charles, and Mr Irwin, of Pittsburgh, were particularly efficient in their efforts to save the lives of other passengers.

One man lost $3,000 in money and another 30 negroes. Several children were frozen to death before they could be taken ashore.—Capt. Howel had lately bought the Sherherdess for $3,000, and this was her first trip since the purchase. He had lost several boats before. Some of the trunks, &c. were saved and left at the store of Davis & Co., St. Louis.—The Gazette says:

"A young lady, who was suffering from pleurisy, was drawn through one of the state room doors, up to the hurricane deck, when the boat careened, but she was so debilitated by pain and fright as to be unable to stand.—She was accordingly laid upon one of the wagons with which the boat was freighted, and upon the vessel making another lurch, she was precipitated into the water! The captain, whom last recognized was climbing one of the irons which support the chimneys."

Passengers from the Shepherdess, now at the Virginia Hotel—S R Snell and two children, and Stephen P Hart, Louisv. Ky, David Wayman and Daniel Linsey, Covington, Ky., Ralph B McCulloch, Maysville, Ky, W O Crenshaw,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 16, 1844

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XI.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 12, 1844

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The days of wonders have not ceased. Lastnight the democrats in caucus, contrary to any pre-conceived opinion of any body, nominated *Job Mann* for the office of State Treasurer. He had previously declined a renomination through the public press, but some influences have been made to bear upon him, that time will unfold. He is a worthy man, and a good public servant, and if the democrats will always be as judicious in their selections as they have in this instance, they will be entitled to more credit and respect than they have heretofore deserved. Mr. Wilson, who was removed from the office of Clerk to the Canal Commissioners was this day formally announced to the Legislature as the *Deputy Secretary* of the Commonwealth, so, that his "check on the turnpike," of which I spoke yesterday, has proved but a letter of credit. Mr. Petriken is, undoubtedly, waiting now for the advent of the Shunk dynasty; which he ardently hopes for and confidently expects.

In the *House* to-day, the usual number of petitions were presented for alteration of election districts, for new counties, divorces, et cetera. The Bill for the repair of the aqueduct over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh was reported in Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The resolution of Mr. McCaslin, relative to the Oregon territory, was taken up, discussed and passed.

The principal topic of interest and discussion, however, was a message of the Governor, delivered to the House to-day, refusing to furnish certain documents required by a resolution that passed the House a day or two ago That resolution required the executive to send to the House the annual reports of the State Treasurer, Auditor General, and Canal Commissioners. This request the Governor, by his message, has refused to do, assigning as a reason that, by the law passed in 1843, providing for the election of *State printer*, he is directed to hand those documents over to that officer, and that the legislature have no right to their possesion under that Law: that he could not deliver them to the *State printer*, for reasons assigned in his annual message; and that the call of the House was urging him to a palpable breach of that law, and a violation of public duty, for which he would be amenable to the proper tribunal. This message seemed to take the House by surprise—none had anticipated so gross an assumption of power, or so palpable a violation, (if not of the constitution) of common courtesy, always supposed to exist between the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

The Speaker, having called Mr. Butler of Luzerne to the Chair, addressed the House. He said, it was sometimes convenient in certain quarters to consider the *Law* operative, and at other times inoperative. The House was in a strange and novel predicament. We are *first* told, there is no State printer to whom the documents referred to, could be entrusted under the law of '43, and in the next breath, we are told that we are calling on the executive to *violate* this same law. That Law (said the Speaker) stands on your statute book, unrepealed, and the election under it, uncontested. What shall we do? Shall the executive be permitted to say, that because he has neglected and refused to perform a mere ministerial act, or a mere matter of judgment confided to him, in the approval of the bonds tendered for his approval by the State printers, (and to the sufficiency of which no lisp of disapprobation was ever heard,) that this house is to stop its proceedings and cease to legislate? No,(said he) my advice is, that a joint resolution be *immediately* offered and passed, authorising the Speakers of both Houses to approve the bonds, (which he had no doubt they would instantly do,) and thus wrest from the executive hand, the power so outrageously abused. Let the investigation already instituted in regard to this matter go on; but let not the legislation of the country stop, if one individual *will not* perform his duty, let another be authorised to do it for him. He cared not who was State printer, but, (said he,) let us enforce the law and that speedily.

Mr. Cooper, of Adams, desired to say a few words on this extraordinary message. It was a strange document. The House makes a call upon the executive for certain documents in his possession, to enable it to legislate properly and intelligently, and they are refused, upon the strength of a miserable and frivolous pretence, in the hands of power once potent, but now impotent. The *late*, under which the executive attempts to shield himself, he treats on another occasion as a nullity by the advice of his INTELLIGENT ATTORNEY GENERAL; makes his dereliction of duty his excuse for its non-performance—never had he heard, or read, of such conduct on the part of any high functionary of the Government. He knew not how to characterise the transaction; under this state of things, the Legislature cannot proceed. The wheels of government must stop, at the executive bidding. He said he felt himself bound to denounce this conduct to the country and the world. If this course was to be pursued, there was only one constitutional remedy left, and that was *impeachment*. And, (said he,) we are recreant to our duty, if we do not call him to account. If he neglect and refuse to carry out the Laws, and see them faithfully executed, the people (whose misfortune it is to have him rule over them,) must resort to that provision of the constitution to which this case most unerringly pointed—*impeachment*. At the close of these remarks the House adjourned.

In the *Senate*, Mr. *Darsie* offered the following preamble and resolution, viz.

Whereas, it appears by the Journal of the Senate, for the session of 1843, page 1167, that John B. Bratton, tendered an account for printing the English Journal of said session in which there appears an item, of $917,37½, for an alleged balance due him, for printing for the house of Representatives at the session of 1840 and whereas, it appears, that item was allowed by the Committee on Accounts, and passed by the Senate, without detection: Therefore Resolved, that the State Treasurer be requested to demand forthwith, from John B. Bratton, the repayment of the said sum of $917,37½, thus improperly drawn from the Treasury, and that he report the result to the Senate.

This preamble and resolution was discussed at considerable length in the Senate, and partook somewhat of a party character Bratton is the individual who was dirked last winter by McGowan in the representatives hall.

To make the resolution and preamble intelligible, the following explanation is necessary: The sum sought to be recovered by the resolution, was claimed as a balance due to Henlock, Halborn and Bratton by the House of Representatives, for printing done in 1840, and was *twice* refused to be paid by that House, after a full investigation of the claim. It was shown by a report made to the House in 1841, that instead of there being a balance due those printers, they had actually overdrawn their account more than $3000 Having failed to obtain their claim from the House, Bratton, fraudulently smuggled it into his account against the Senate for printing done at the last session, and was paid by a warrant drawn by the Speaker of the Senate, in violation of the law which provides that the Speaker shall only draw his warrant for the contingent expenses of his own House. After repeated attempts by the majority to get rid of it, it was finally referred to the committee on accounts. Verily, if Mr. Darsie succeeds in all his attempts to ferret out iniquity, he will merit the lasting gratitude of the whole commonwealth. He read in his place, to-day, a bill entitled an act supplemental to the act incorporating the city of Allegheny. Z.

CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

The Senate did not sit.

In the *House*, Mr. GIDDINGS complained of an attack made upon him in the Globe. He wished to make some remarks on the subject, as the editor of the Globe was an officer of the House, its printer. Mr. SCHENK, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to allow Mr. GIDDINGS to make his explanation. The vote was taken, and decided in the negative, as it required two thirds, Ayes 92, nays 57.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.—Mr. Dean, of Ohio, reported a bill providing for the election of President and Vice President on the same day throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE RULES AND ORDERS came up, Mr. BELSER, of Alabama, having the floor. He made a blustering speech, predicted dissolution of the Union, talked of "rivers of blood" and much other nonsense. He said there was but one way to save the Union, and that was for gentlemen to come out and boldly oppose the designs of the abolitionists, and resist their attempts to destroy the institutions of slavery. Fudge.

Mr COBB, of Ga., replied in a more temperate strain. He went in for the Union. He laid the movements of the abolitionists at the door of the Whig party, and said the Locofoco Democracy of the North were with the South on the subject of the 21st rule, and he appealed to them to help the South maintain their ground. The hour expired before he finished his remarks. The rule will be repealed unless the Locofocos in the House deem its preservation necessary for MR VAN BUREN's success.

The WESTERN WATERS then came up for discussion, and Mr JAMESON, of Mo., addressed the House until the hour of adjournment.

SENATOR PORTER.—The New Orleans Courier of Jan. 4, learns from good authority that Judge Porter is somewhat improved in his health, not to such a degree, however, as is apprehended that it will be advisable for him to attempt the journey to Washington during the cold weather. He has no design of resigning his seat for the present.

The Missing Pomeroy Trunk Found.

We learn, from the New York papers of Saturday, that the stolen trunk of POMEROY & Co., was discovered on Friday last, and all the money recovered, except about $1,000. About noon on that day, the runner of the Bank of New York, in settling his exchanges with the Merchants' Bank, gave a $500 bill on the Merchants', which was immediately recognized as one of the notes belonging to DREW, ROBINSON & Co, in the missing trunk. Information was immediately sent to these gentlemen, who at once identified the note, which, very singularly, was the only one of which the number and letter had been taken at Troy, previously to giving it to the agent of the Express. It was ascertained at the Bank of New York that the note had been deposited by the German house of WM VON SEHT & Co, 14 Cedar st; and upon instituting farther inquiry, these gentlemen stated that they had received it for a bill of goods purchased by a German named LACHNER, living at 82 Rivington st. LACHNER was immediately arrested, his house searched, and the identical trunk, with $44,000 in money, found upon his premises.

LACHNER states that he left Germany last summer and proceeded to Milwaukie, where he settled as a merchant, and married. About two months ago he came here to purchase goods, and was now on the point of returning. He refuses to tell anything about the trunk, and has been committed for further examination.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.—On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, P. M, at Zanesville, Ohio, SOLOMON SHOEMAKER, expiated with his life, the atrocious crime for which he was condemned, the murder of his brother, ELIAS SHOEMAKER. An immense crowd of men, women and children were present to witness the revolting scene. The Republican remarks, "thus has perished Solomon Shoemaker!—miserably perished in the very spring time of life,—the first flush of youth,—a victim to the extreme stupid ignorance in which he was reared, and the ungovernable strength of the fierce passions by which he was controlled. He had reached his 26th year last Christmas, and by his death has fulfilled the divine law, which says, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

SPECIE IN NEW ORLEANS.—Total receipts of specie in N. Orleans, from Sept 1, to Jan. 3, $2,501,196.

A NOBLE SPEECH BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Our readers will not complain of us to-day for having filled up a large part of our space with extracts from a noble and soul-stirring speech by C. M. CLAY of Kentucky—a noble son of a gallant State. We find it reported in the columns of the Lexington Observer, of date Jan 10, and it purports to have been delivered in a mass meeting of a portion of the citizens of the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1843, at White Sulphur Springs, in Scott County, in reply to Col R M JOHNSON, and others. We have overlooked the account of this meeting which had been previously published, but we gather from the Observer, and from the speech itself, that it was held on the Texas question, and that Mr C. M. CLAY offered a series of resolutions, as a substitute for those presented by a majority of a Committee of which he was a member, and which he supported in a speech from which we make the extracts. The resolutions were not published with the speech We rejoice to see the liberal course pursued by the Observer, in publishing this speech, and we thank, in our inmost soul, C. M. CLAY for delivering, and the editor of the Observer for publishing, sentiments so honorable to human nature, and so worthy of universal adoption.

The speech commences as follows:

Mr President, and Fellow Citizens—In presenting the resolutions which I have offered as a substitute for those reported by a majority of your committee, I do not hope to be more successful here, than I have been in the committee itself. This place of meeting, the presiding officer (Col R M Johnson) and the audience who favor me with a hearing, all forbid any expectation, on my part, of carrying the substitute. But I rejoice, humble as I may be in ability, unknown to fame, and of no consideration among men, that association with your name, in this day's deliberations, will give me a factitious importance, which will recommend what I shall say to a hearing from the people of the U. States. My opinions, of little intrinsic value, shall excite the minds of my countrymen to reflection; and then after mature consideration, I dare venture the assertion that the position I have this day taken will be maintained in practice, and vindicated at last by a recognition of those principles which it is the province of history to enforce and consecrate in the affections of mankind.

Regarding the questions at issue as second only to those which have forever illustrated the year 1776, I shall speak with that freedom which I inherit as my birthright, and which I so much desire to transmit unimpaired to posterity.—Though yet young, I am old enough to know, from sad experience, what history in such melancholy strains has uttered in vain into the deaf ears of men: that the best of counsel is far from being always the most acceptable. When the storm-cast vessel is threatened with wreck, the man who would save her by throwing overboard the boxes of gold or other things of more cherished endearment, is hardly heard, whilst he who maintains that all is safe, is too often trusted till both life and treasure are irrevocably lost. He who from good motives gives even bad advice, is entitled at least to just forbearance: whilst the man who advances the best of counsel for selfish purposes deserves no consideration for his services.

Those gentlemen who would annex Texas to the Union, and hurry us blindfold down this precipice of ruin and dishonor, have, here in these slave States at least, popular prejudice in their favor On one side are honor, power, wealth, and easy access to fame: on the other side, denunciation, banishment, poverty and obscurity threaten. If I then speak freely the truth, when you, my countrymen, are to reap all the fruits of the sacrifice, no man can say that I ask too much, when I pray you to hear me with a patience becoming the solemnity of the occasion.

He then proceeds to take a rapid and just view of the relations of this country with Mexico and Texas and of the relations between Texas and Mexico. He depicts the wrongs Mexico has received at our hands in a striking light, pays a warm tribute to the exertions of Santa Ana to elevate his countrymen, and execrates the conduct of the Texans in their endeavors to extend the curse of slavery. He then proceeds, as follows:

But where is the necessity for the annexation of Texas—even if she desired it—even if Mexico did not denounce war—even if there was no violation of national faith, even if she was not a Slave State—where, I ask, is that overwhelming necessity which generates a power not given by the Constitution nor anticipated by its authors? It is not territory that we want; our wide unoccupied domain stretches from the Mississippi to the far Pacific; we have already more land than we are able to defend from savage incursion or British usurpation. "We want more slave States to offset the fanatical free States." Let the world hear it: you admit, sir, that we want Texas to extend slavery among men. Unutterable emotions agitate my bosom. I ask the charter of my liberty—of your liberty: I call upon the Declaration of American Independence upon which it is founded, I invoke the spirit of freedom which in the day of suffering and threatened despair inspired its utterance, as solemn protests against this most unholy scheme.

Shall we not blush to draw the veil which has hardly shielded us from the contempt and loathing of mankind, for proclaiming liberty and practicing servitude; shall we no longer gull them by the hypocritical plea of necessity, the sole defence of tyrants! Anew, we incur the guilt of slavery, and are ready to do battle even unto death for its extension—then expunge from your annals the declaration of rights—repeal the law of '20, which makes the slave trade piracy—down the gibbet and bind the laurel upon the brow of the suspended culprit—withdraw your fleet from the coast of Africa—tell Great Britain and the world, that you have been enacting a solemn farce, when you talked so loudly of liberty—that tyranny is the best government, and slavery the truest liberty—that now at last you begin to be in earnest—fifty years' constraint wearies the impassable muscles of the most wooden face—you give it up—now you hold slavery sacred at home, and like the oriental prophet of Medina, you are ready to propagate your faith by fire and sword throughout the world—that henceforth and forever your watch-word shall be, "slavery or death."

I care not for the precedents of the past; I declare that there is no power in the Federal Constitution by which a slave State can be admitted into this Union. Slavery cannot exist by the law of nature: it cannot exist by an act of Congress. Slavery did exist by the laws of the sovereign States; in the formation of the Constitution they that far retained their sovereignty, denying it to that extent to the creature of their united will—if they vested in Congress the power to make a slave, then they at the same time yielded the power to unmake him. If then the Congress can make a slave State, they can unmake a slave State; and if she has that power, it is her bounden duty not to add new slave States to the Union, but to purge it immediately of this fatal disease which threatens death to the liberties of the whole country.

They who contend, then, for the admission of the Slave State of Texas are handling a two edged sword: it cuts both ways; the assumption of such a power must, therefore, be abandoned at once and forever. The contemptible jargon that slavery already exists in Texas or other territory, acquired by conquest, purchase, or voluntary cession, by municipal law Congress may form them into slave States and admit them into the Union, is unworthy of consideration: it involves the absurdity of having the power to do through an agent or indirectly, that which they cannot do directly or of themselves Nothing but sovereign power can make a slave; the moment a State, once having been independent, unites itself with his Union, at that moment its sovereignty is lost, and with it falls slavery at the same time. If the State about to be admitted was originally a part of the territory of the United States, it never had any sovereignty, and of course never could have made a slave.

I repeat once more, that independent of Art. 5th, of the amendments to the Constitution, slavery cannot exist by act of Congress—but when we there find the express language "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," all subterfuge is at an end—and the learned and unlearned must units in one voice, there is no power under Heaven, whilst the Constitution remains inviolate, by which Texas as a slave State, can be admitted into this Union. When gentlemen are driven from all their strodg holds, having no ground to stand upon in making out a case of necessity, they at last come out with the old bug bear, which has been so often paraded up and down, with tin pans beating and cow's horns blowing, whenever any party ends are to be achieved, that it has ceased to attract even the passing boys, who are accustomed to shout after such unfamiliar shows—yes England is the monster they would get at—and they are surprised when this old enemy is in the field, that a military man like myself should be the last to come to the rescue.

Although in the eyes of some it be treason to say a kind or just thing about this haughty power, the brave cannot at least but honor the brave. I scorn to compliment myself indirectly, when I say that the greatest warriors are in the main the staunchest friends of peace; the man who intends to run away, cares not how soon the battle may come on, but he who has determined to die or conquer, will be slow in seeking the fight Soult and Wellington are said to resist the warlike spirit of their people; and the correspondence of Scott and the Governor General of New Brunswick during the difficulties on the Maine border is an honor to them, and to their respective nations In a bad cause a woman may put me to flight, but plant me upon the right, and I am proud to say that the man does not live whom I dare not look in the face.

If we conquered in the war of independence it was not because of our physical strength; with Lord Chatham, I say, that in a good cause England could have crushed America to atoms. It was the consciousness of justice which nerved our people in the hour of trial.—Yes, it was the right in which we conquered: it was the right that called the gallant of all lands to our standard, it was the right which made the veteran British Lion, who had traversed the world unscathed, crouch in dishonor before the unfledged bird of Jove. It was the glorious principles of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, inscribed on our banners, which, like the letters of fire on the Babylonian walls, struck terror into the enemies of our country But in this war which you are madly projecting, this inspiring banner will not be borne, alas! by us, but by them. Go tell the six hundred thousand free laborers of my gallant State, before they leave home, wife, children and friends, before they shoulder their musket and march afar to shed on the plains of Texas their blood for the extension of slavery, to ask themselves what they are to gain.

When they lie bleeding and dying on the burning sands of a foreign country, or writhing in the deadly grasp of the terrible epidemics of the swamps of Florida and Lousiana, what maddening reflections will then await them—the blood of our sires has been spent in vain, the Constitution has been violated, the Union has been dissolved, our homes have been desolated, our wives and children have become outcasts and beggars, our country is lost;—all lovely nature fades fast from our dim reluctant eyes, we sink unwept into dishonored graves, accursed of God and man;—if our cause triumphs, the sighs and tears of millions enslaved will mar the fruits of victory: but if it fail, as seemingly it must, then have the chains which we have forged for others become the heritage of our posterity forever.

No, Mr. President, it cannot be. If the worst comes to the worst, and the union shall be dissolved, I, for one, will join my destiny with the North. Here in Kentucky, my mother-earth, I shall stand unawed by danger, unmoved by denunciation, a living sacrifice for her best prosperity, I shall not fear death itself she may but live. But if mad counsels shall press her on to ruin, and she shall prefer destruction to the relinquishment of her idols, then, and not till then, taking up my household gods, an unwilling exile, I shall, in other lands, seek that liberty which was hopeless in my native home. I would to God, that my voice could this day reach every log cabin in this wide and lovely land; then, indeed, would I feel assured that this dread alternative could never happen; but my words are feebly echoed from these walls, and the press is sealed like the apocalyptic books, which human power cannot open, and darkness broods over the land once more, till God himself shall say let there be light!

He then depicts in glowing terms the state of feeling at the North, an drehearses the grievances of which the free states have good reason to complain, and then proceeds in the following strain:

All these grievances they have reluctantly borne for the peace, harmony and permanency of the Union, bought by the common blood of our ancestors. Should the South, now anew, violate the Constitution for the sole purpose of extending slavery, they are not the true descendants of the men of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, if they do not part from slavery and its ruinous consequences at once and forever. And because I will not shut my eyes to the danger which threatens us with immediate dissolution—because I dare to speak fearlessly the truth, holding with Jefferson, that there is no error so dangerous that it may not be successfully combatted with reason and argument—because I will not, for popular favor, prove a renegade from the faith of my ancestors—because I will not for the sake of office and political promotion, prostitute myself to the basest and most dishonorable purposes, by denying in public what in private every one who is not a madman daily acknowledges to be utterly false, that "slavery is a blessing,"—because I am willing to allow that the six hundred thousand free white citizens of this Commonwealth have some rights as well as we slave holders—I am to be run down as an Abolitionist, and the ban of the empire is to be denounced against me. I cannot write an answer to a complimentary letter from Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, but I am published throughout the land as an enemy to my country—And when in the New York Tribune, I set forth my true position, and in the defence of which I challenge both North and South, to shake me, my letter is denied publication in the presses of both political parties, and yet still goes on the eternal prating about the *freedom of the press*, sycophantic speeches are daily poured in the ears of the *dear people, whilst that same people are barred by despotic intolerance from receiving any light by which they can know their rights, and free themselves from the competition of slave labor, which brings ignorance and beggary to their doors.* I appeal to mankind against such fiendish injustice. If public opinion be indeed omnipotent, then let its thunders strike terror into the faithless sentinels on the watch tower of liberty—the false prophets who have basely usurped the tripods of the press. To say that I am an Abolitionist, in the sense in which the enemies of all moral progress would have you believe, that I would sanction insurrection and massacre; my wife, children, mother, brothers and sisters, and relations and friends are all hostages for my sincerity, when restraining myself to the use of courteous terms, I repel the unjust and dishonoring imputation. That I am Abolitionist in the sense that I would take away, without just compensation, the rights of property in slaves, which the laws secure to me and to some thirty or forty thousand citizens of Kentucky, my letter to the Tribune which is before the world disproves.

Still, sir, I am an abolitionist. Such an abolitionist as I have been from my boyhood—such an abolitionist as I was in 1836, when I declared in my place in the House of Representatives, to which I was just then eligible, that if the Constitution did not give us power to protect ourselves against the infernal slave trade, that I renounced it, and would appeal to a Convention for a new one. Such an abolitionist as I was in 1840, when I declared in the same House of Representatives, that I wished to place the State of Kentucky in such a position by sustaining the law of 1833, that she could move at any time she thought it conductive to her highest interest, to free herself, from slavery. Such an abolitionist as I have ever avowed myself in public speeches and writings to the people of this district, that if Kentucky was wise enough to free herself from the counsels of pro-slavery men, that slavery would perish of itself by voluntary action of masters and the irresistible force of circumstances which would convince the people to the use of free instead of slave labor, as every way most advantageous. Such an abolitionist, as were the band of immortal men who formed the federal Constitution, who would not have the word 'slave' in that sacred instrument, am I. Such an abolitionist as was Washington, who, so far from lending countenance to the propagation of slavery, as you are now doing, declared that on all proper occasions his influence and his vote should be cast for the extinguishment of slavery among men, am I also. Such an abolitionist as was Jefferson, the great father of Democracy whom you all profess to follow, who foretold, what has since partially come to pass, that slavery, if not destroyed, would jeopardize and finally extinguish the liberties of the whites themselves; who foresaw, with an unerring glance, that the slavery of the black race, if not remedied by the whites, would at last remedy itself, such an abolitionist am I also. And being such, I take issue with the opinion which has been here to day, as it has been often elsewhere, most dogmatically advanced, that the question is "whether the whites shall rule the blacks, or the blacks shall rule the whites." Such an issue is false in theory, false in practice, and as proven to be false by all experience. It is derogatory to human nature and blasphemy against God himself.

All America, except Brazil and the United States, have freed their slaves; and are the whites slaves in consequence? At the Revolution, on the day of the Declaration of Independence, all the States held slaves, not excepting Massachusetts. Now there are thirteen non-slaveholding States; are those ten millions of Northerners slaves? Great Britain, in conjunction with all Europe, except the miserable anarchies of Spain and Portugal, have long since emancipated many slaves, and now, in the year 1843, to her honor be it spoken, having liberated 30,000,00, of her East India serfs, in all her wide domains which touch on every sea, and embrace every clime under the whole Heavens, there is not, nor indeed can be a single slave: and is she enslaved? No, she has sense enough to know, and heart enough to feel that it is justice, honor, and glory, which secure the liberties of a people and make them invincible and immortal.

Do gentlemen take the absurd position that one hundred and eighty thousand freed men could enslave Kentucky? West India emancipation proves that the great majority of freed men could be employed economically in the same offices at small wages, which they now fill: with perhaps more ease and safety than now exist. But should they prove turbulent, for which there would be no cause, and which no man in his senses believes would happen, and were I disposed to indulge in that vaunting spirit, which to-day has so powerfully infected us: with five thousand such troops as these, I have the honor to command, to whom gentlemen have been pleased to allude in a manner so complimentary at my expense, I would undertake to drive from the State the assembled one hundred and eighty thousand in arms. They further tell us, with most reverential gravity, that "God has designed some men for slaves, and man need not attempt to reverse the decree; it is better that the blacks should be slaves, than the whites." This proposition, which I denounce as utterly false, passes away before the glance of reason, as the dew before a summer's sun.

I shall admit, merely for the sake of argument, that some men always have, and possibly will perform menial offices for the more fortunate. Let the law of nature or of God have its undisturbed action—let the performance of those offices be voluntary on the part of servants, and that beautiful harmony by which the highest intellect is united, by successive inferior links to the lowest mind, will never be disturbed. The sensitive and highly organized and intellectual, will gradually rise from service to command: the stolid, the profligate, the insensible and coarsely organized will sink into their places: the law of God and enlightened freedom will still be preserved, and the greatest good to the greatest number be secured forever. But when by municipal law, and not by the law of fitness, which is the law of nature, not regarding the distinctions of morals, mind or body, whole classes are doomed to servitude, when the intellectual, the sensitive, the foolish the rude, the good, the bad, the refined, the degraded, are all depressed to one level, never more to rise forever, then comes evil—nothing but evil—like as from dammed up waters or pent up streams, floods and explosions come slowly, but come at last—so nature mocks with temporary desolation at the obstacles man would oppose to her progress, and at length, moves on once more in all the untrammelled vigor and unfading loveliness, which, from eternity, was decreed.

That the black is inferior to the white I readily allow; but that vice may depress the one, and virtue by successive generations elevate the other, till the two races meet on one common level, I am also firmly convinced. Modern science, in the breeding and culture of other animals than man, has most fully proved this fact, which the ablest observers of man himself all allow, that mental and moral and physical development transmit their several properties to the descendants—corroborating by experience the divine decree, that the virtues and the vices of the father shall be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation. In the capitals of Europe, blacks have attained to the highest places of social and literary eminence. That they are capable of a high degree of civilization, Hayti daily illustrates.—There we have lately seen a revolution, conducted in a manner that would do honor to the first people on earth, one of the avowed grounds of which was that President Boyer neglected to secure general education to the people, a consideration that should make some vaunted States blush in comparison. After the expulsion of the tyrant, they set about forming a more republican constitution, admitting the whites who had participated in their dangers and success, to all the rights of citizenship.

If history be true, we owe to the Egyptians, said to be of the modern Moorish race, the arts and sciences and our early seeds of civilization. How many centuries did it take to bring them to perfection! When we reflect how little time the negro race has been under the influences of other civilized nations, and the rapid progress they have made in an upward direction, we have no reason to treat them with that absurd contempt, which in both the eye of reason and religion stands equally condemned. Why then, I am tauntingly asked, by both pro-slavery and antislavery men, do I hold slaves? Uninfluenced by the opinions of the world, I intend, in my own good time, to act, or not to act, as to me seems best in view of all the premises. Yet, I thus far pledge myself, that whenever Kentucky will join me in freeing ourselves from this curse, which weighs us down even unto death, the slaves I own, she shall dispose of as to her seems best. I shall ask nothing in return; but the enhanced value of my land which must ensue gradually from the day that we became indeed a free and independent State. I will go yet further—give *me free labor*, and I will not only give up my slaves, but I will agree to be taxed to buy the remainder from those who are unwilling or unable consistently, with a regard to pecuniary interest, to present them to the State, and then I shall deem myself and my posterity richer in dollars and cents, even than we were before.

He then returns to the war question again, and depicts, in glowing colors, the horrors of war with England and Mexico in defence of slavery, the dangers of a dissolution of the Union, &c., and closes as follows:

"I pray you to consider this matter yet a little while longer: sleep on it a few nights, if sleep you can—scrutinize the admonitions of an unerring conscience—see if it be a cause that you can pray for—a cause upon the justice of which you dare invoke the dread arbitrament of the God of battles. If it be not, desert it now and forever—renew your vows upon the desecrated altars of an injured country—spurning all party trammels, trample into dust the black banner of war, slavery and dissolution, and from every house top throughout this boundless empire let there be thrown out once more the soul cheering banner—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

PITTSBURGH... JANUARY 17, 1844.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 13th, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Another week has passed away, and the great interests of the Commonwealth remain pretty much in *statu quo* If an issue of stultification was raised between the Executive and the Legislature, and the people directed to try it, it would be difficult to determine the result—probably, at the present juncture, it would end in a verdict of "six of one, and a half a dozen of t'other."

That the Governor has played the fool, in refusing, through malice, or prejudice, or pique or force of rumor, to perform a plain ministerial duty, in approving the bonds tendered to him in pursuance of the law creating the office of State printer, and in pursuance of the election under it, will be generally admitted to say the least of it; and for the Legislature to stand tampering, cajoling, and entreating the degraded and obnoxious head of the government for the possession of their rights that have been wantonly and wilfully withheld, is also evidence of mental, moral, or legislative imbecility, and perhaps of all. So that the people, in view of the case, may well exclaim, "Save us from our friends." Two weeks of the session have elapsed since the Governor returned his veto of the State printer's bill to the House, charging the individuals connected with the election under that law, with fraud and corruption, during which, the executive has refused in writing to obey a call of the House for the production of documents, in his possession, the witholding of which must stop all profitable and intelligent legislation, and yet the house are just beginning to deem it necessary for them to assert the legislative dignity of the Commonwealth.

Little was done in either branch of the legislature to-day.

Mr Gibson presented the petition of fifty-nine owners of Section boats, praying for the purchase of additional trucks on the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth.

Mr Brackenridge the memorial of 600 individuals in Allegheny county in favor of using trucks and section boats on the Canals and Railroads of the Commonwealth. Mr Linton, of Cambria, also presented one of like import, for the use of trucks, &c., on the Allegheny and Portage Railroad.

But the most interesting item of business, and one that consumed almost the whole time of the session in the House, was the debate on the motion of Mr Long, of Clarion county, "that the Governor *be respectfully* requested to furnish the House with the original reports of the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Canal Commissioners," which you will recollect were yesterday refused by a message in writing. The *object* of the mover was not stated, but it would seem that the request is substantially the same as the one vetoed yesterday. However, at it the gladiators went, pell mell. Roumfort led off the dance in one of his stereotype speeches, (in which, by the by, are always to be found some smart things, smartly said) After he had expended his powder and shot in trying to kill executive usurpation and tyranny,

Mr. Cummings, of Fayette, offered an amendment to the resolution providing "that the speaker of each branch of the Legislature be authorized to contract for the public printing till otherwise ordered." Mr. Bailey of York moved to amend the amendment, by providing that the State Treasurer be authorized to approve the bonds of the state printers, and that so much of the law as requires this to be done by the Governor be repealed. This gave rise to a spirited debate, which was kept up with unabated vigor till the hour of adjournment. Mr. Cooper of Adams, Brady of Franklin, and Whitman of the city, occupying the floor successively. The subject will be resumed again on Monday. Their speeches were too long to give even a synopsis of them in a letter,—after the adjournment, the committee of investigation met in the state house, to commence in unlocking the mysteries of iniquity said to exist in relation to this subject, but up to the time of writing (9 o'clock P. M.) had elicited nothing In Senate to-day, a bill passed, authorizing the Governor to incorporate the little Saw Mill run turnpike in Allegheny county. When the House adjourned, Mr. Cooper had the floor. Z.

CONGRESS.

The Whig Standard of Monday last remarks, that "the fifth week of the present session has gone by—nearly one half of the time of an usual short session, and it would puzzle one to say what has been done. The Senate awaits the action of the House, having, when it adjourned over on Thursday last to this day, literally no business on its table. During the last week, two subjects have occupied nearly the whole time of the House; namely, the report of the Select Committee on Rules, and the reference of that portion of the President's Message which speaks of the lakes and rivers of the West. The first, involves the existence of the famous 21st rule, and of course the right of petition; and the last, the general subject of making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of rivers, and rendering harbors more accessible and secure.

MARYLAND.

A Bill to divide the State of Maryland into Congressional districts has finally passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. It fixes on the 14th day of February next, as the day of election in the several districts.—The Districts as arranged in the act are as follows:

1 Anne Arundel, Calvert, Montgomery, Prince George's, St Mary's, and Charles counties.
2 Frederick, Washington and Alleghany counties.
3 Baltimore and Carroll counties, Howard District, and the 12, 13th and 14th Wards of Baltimore city.
4 First eleven Wards in the city of Baltimore.
5 Caroline, Queen Anne, Kent, Cecil and Harford counties.
6 Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, and Talbot counties.

The Pomeroy Trunk.

LACKNER, the man who stole the Pomeroy Trunk had not been examined at last accounts, but the Journal of Commerce gives the manner in which he came in possession of it. He came passenger in the same boat which brought the trunk, and had with him a hair trunk, and a buffalo skin. When the boat came to the dock, he procured a runner to carry his hair trunk to a hotel in Washington street, and on reaching it he quarrelled with the runner for demanding two shillings for carrying his trunk. He next told the bar-keeper that he forgot something in the boat, and he went back to it and took the Pomeroy trunk and employed a cabman named Greek, to take it in his cab to the same house in Washington street where he left his hair trunk. When the cab stopped at the door, Lackner took the trunk and immediately paid the cabman 50 cents, and let him go off. Lackner then placed the trunk in the hall of the hotel, and went to the bar keeper and asked for his buffalo robe, as it was cold and he wanted to go out. He was accordingly handed the buffalo robe, which he put on him, and then went into the hall, and took the Pomeroy trunk, and wrapped the buffalo robe around it and carried it to the house in Rivington street, where he remained all night, and the next day went to the hotel in Washington st., and took away his hair trunk.

The facts thus detailed have been partly in possession of the Mayor almost since the robbery was committed, but no clue could be obtained until yesterday as to who was the person who actually took the trunk, or where he bro't it to.

Upwards of $47,000 have been discovered, the greater part of which was found in Lackner's hair trunk.

☞ The "no Bishop, no Church" controversy, between the Rev. Doctors WAINWRIGHT and POTTS, of New York, is a long time getting under way. Several letters have now passed between the Reverend gentlemen of a very belligerant character, and not very creditable to their character, for meekness and charity.—The contention is, which is the assailant; Dr. POTTS asserting that his opponent uttered a defiance in his speech at the New England dinner; Dr. WAINWRIGHT denying this, and asserting that Dr POTTS had defied him in his first letter, when he declared he was prepared to prove that the declaration of Dr. WAINWRIGHT, "that there could not be a church without a Bishop," was unscriptural, &c. We hope for the credit of our common Christianity they will soon settle the preliminaries, and commence the discussion in good earnest, and in a Christian spirit.

LOCOFOCOS IN OHIO.—DANIEL S. TOD, of Trumbull county, has been nominated by the Locofocos, in Convention, at Columbus, as the candidate of that party for Governor.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

There were imported into the port of Boston during the last year, 16,071,665 pounds of Coffee, a decreased importation, as compared with that of 1842, of 2,526,975 pounds.

The quantity of Cotton received at the same port during the year 1843, was 151,096 bales,—greater by 31,420 bales than during the year 1842 Of the 151,096 bales received last year, 73,022 bales were obtained from New Orleans

The total number of barrels of Flour imported into Boston during the year, was 610,964. Of this number 191,671 barrels were supplied by the city of New York, 53,611 by Albany, 111,595 by the Western Railroad, 82,406 by New Orleans, 45,204 by Philadelphia, 31,479 by Baltimore, and 94,050 by ports in Virginia

There were also received during the year, 1,540,306 bushels of Corn. Of this aggregate 399,750 bushels were received from New Orleans; 378,839 from Baltimore; and 298,841 from Philadelphia.

The quantity of Oats received in 1843 is stated at 468,032 bushels. Baltimore supplied, of this quantity, 57,809 bushels; Philadelphia 33,392, New York 153,573 bushels; and there were transported over the Western Railroad 109,040 bushels.

The imports of Hides into Boston in 1843 is set down at 310,807, besides 2,943 bales from Calcutta.

The imports of Molasses, foreign and coastwise, amounted, during the year, to 57,660 hogsheads.

Of salt, there were imported, during the year, 832,821 bushels.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JANUARY 18, 1843.

PENCILLINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER XIII.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan'y 15, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The proper business of the Legislature is greatly impeded by the efforts of certain "sworn to support the Constitution" individuals, who lurk in the shadow (all we have left) of Executive influence. It is time they were brought before the honest backwoodsmen of your neighborhood, that *mene, mene, tekel, upharsin*, might be written on the walls of their history.

A joint committee having been raised to investigate the alleged fraud and combinations complained of and charged by the Governor in his message, they met for the first time on Saturday, at 3 o'clock, P M. After a great deal of moving and amending and resolving and talking and re-resolving, it was agreed that this excellency, Governor Porter, should be waited on by two gentlemen of the committee, *humbly requesting* him to appear before the committee and unfold his budget of knowledge on this grave matter. To this polite and dignified request, he, in a most dignified manner, replied that "he had no further communication to make." When this annunciation was made all seemed paralysed. It was not to be dreamed of that he who was sworn to obey the constitution and laws, and who, high in official dignity, had preferrred charges of damning import against poor, hard working and toil invoking printers, could refuse to face the individuals thus disgraced; but so it was! He did not appear. A motion was then made, to call on him, through the agency of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, (in the form of a subpœna,) to testify his knowledge of the gross frauds and conspiracies and combinations alleged in his message against these poor State printers. But to this he made no reply. A dignified silence (as Pat says) was all that we heard.

The Legislature, by the exercise of their legitimate and constitutional powers, attempt to "head him or die." Vain illusion: Davy has too long practised in the school of "Little Van." Well, after two sessions, the investigation committee have adjourned till to-morrow afternoon, instructing their chairman (Judge Champneys,) to report his contumacy to the Senate. Now, when this is done, a motion may prevail for a capias to issue for his excellency: but if I had any prophetical reputation staked on the issue, I would predict that a motion will be made in the house for the discharge of the committee, the State printer bill of las session will be repealed, and an act passed giving the printing and binding to the lowest bidder. The Whigs in this House lack boldness and nerve. There are one or two choice spirits here. I will make no invidious distinctions. Executive usurpation and dictation amount to nothing, when grappled with with the firm hold of truth and justice. But there is too much fear of the *Lion's Skin* in this house. David R. Porter is a great manager. These are great times.

In the *House*, to-day, little of interest occurred except it be the election of State Treasurer. Jo[illegible]nn, the late Treasurer, was elected by the unanimous vote of the democratic party, [illegible] by some dozens of Whigs. The Whigs [illegible]ntimasons had no regular candidate. [illegible] received 105 votes. Robert Smith [illegible] Jno. Gilmore 2, and Edward Shoemaker 1.

Mr. Strauss introduced a resolution providing, that the Committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution, as that the sessions of the Legislature shall hereafter be holden only once in two years This resolution was passed by yeas and nays. Yeas 68, nays 24; which looks a little as if the sovereign people had become a little tired of being rode rough shod, oftener than once in two years.

Mr. Brackenridge read in his place a bill to prevent the overworking of children in factories, and to preserve their morals. He also called up, in Committee of the Whole, the resolution (offered by Mr. Darsie, and passed in the Senate,) relative to the erection of a bridge over the Ohio river at Wheeling, which was passed.

The *Senate* was chiefly engaged in the discussion of a joint resolution offered by Mr. Sterigere, for the repeal of that part of the State printer law which requires the reports of the Heads of Departments to be made to the Governor, and requiring the Governor to furnish the reports of the present session to the Legislature. The question was finally postponed till Thursday next.

A Clay convention is being held this evening in the Court House, the precise object of which I do not know, but suppose it to be to a afford a field for genius to display itself. Great crises in the affairs of men bring out great characters. Where would George Washington have been, if every body in Lexington had lived to this day? Next Wednesday evening the "unterrified democracy" assemble to raise the flag of Van Buren and Johnson. "A plague on all cowards, I say"—"success to rebellion" is my toast.

Well, after all, we have some fine things here. Fine weather, fine times, fine feathers, (which make fine birds.) We have fine hotels and oyster houses, fine churches, and fine water works, and fine taxes. While on this subject, permit me to remind you, and all your readers, that if you should happen to call over the hills, this way, you had better take a peep into Sanders's Washington Hotel, in Market square, where you can dive deeper, stay longer under, come up quicker, and be better attended, than any man need care for. Just give him a call, and if he don't suit your *taste* and fancy to a dot, why then—go on. Z.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan'y 15, 1844.

The *Senate* did nothing but receive a few reports and petitions, and then went into Executive session.

In the *House* an effort was made to pass a resolution that the debate on the President's message should close on that day at 3 o'clock, but it did not carry.

The *Postage* question then came up, and was discussed a short time, but was finally postponed to the next day.

Some resolutions were then offered, among them,

A Resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether Treasury notes bearing a nominal interest are now issued by the Treasury Department, and if so, whether they are issued in conformity to the laws and Constitution of the U. States. This resolution was adopted.

OREGON BILL.—Mr BLACK, of Geo., gave notice that when the bill came up he should move an amendment to *annex Texas to this Union!*

A Resolution proposing an inquiry into the propriety of reducing all the expenditures of the General Government, [including the salaries of public officers,] was adopted.

OREGON TERRITORY.—Mr. OWEN of Indiana moved the printing of Robert Greenhowe's report upon the Oregon territory The motion prevailed. [The vote upon this Resolution was subsequently reconsidered. Mr. Greenhowe having prepared a later Report, now in press, giving information as to the soil of the Oregon, the people, customs, laws, &c.]

Several Executive communications were then received; four of them were from the War Department, and one from the Navy Department.

PRINTING OF THE HOUSE.—A resolution of inquiry was offered as to the propriety of establishing a Standing Committee on Printing, similar to the Commitee in the Senate.

Mr. Wise opposed the Resolution, and said that there could not be too much public printing. A brief debate arose upon printing generally, in the course of which Mr. Wise remarked that his district was not annoyed by the presence of any contemptible village newspaper. They had nothing of this kind to disturb the social relations existing between all the people. There were no sewers in his district of this sort.

Some member intimated that the absence of the Press was no credit to the intelligence of the people.

Mr. Wise boasted of the intelligence in his district, and said that there were educated Washington, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, Taylor, Leigh, and a host of distinguished men.

"Including the gentleman from Virginia," remarked some one, and the House enjoyed the joke by a hearty laugh.

"No," said Mr. Wise. I learnt my radical democracy in Western Pennsylvania.

A scattered debate followed this resolution, which was finally laid over to Tuesday.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion of a motion in relation to Western Rivers. The late loss of life near St. Louis was reverted to during the discussion.

Secretary of the Navy.

The Washington Whig Standard of Tuesday last, says the nomination of Hon DAVID HENSHAW was on Monday considered in the Senate, and REJECTED! Another chance for JOHN TYLER to define his position. He will hardly appoint a Van Buren man, but we shall see.

KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

The following are the returns of the white male inhabitants of Kentucky and Ohio, over twenty-one years, as by the recent cenus returns.

Ohio,	321,338
Kentucky,	121,709

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The Albany Journal publishes the following interesting table, showing the indebtedness of several of the States, number of inhabitants of each States, and the amount of debt per head:

States	Debt 1843	Population 1840	Debt per head
New York	$24,747,749	2,428,921	$10 25
Pennsylvania	39,937,798	1,723,048	23 17
Maryland	20,041,393	470,019	42 72
Ohio	19,161,374	1,599,467	10 25
Louisiana	20,363,886	352,414	57 75
Illinois	18,838,373	479,188	39 45
Indiana	15,088,146	685,866	22 00

Of the several States named in this table it will be observed that Pennsylvania, with the exception of New York and Ohio, has the lightest burthen of debt in proportion to the number of her inhabitants. And with the exception of these two States, her ability to meet her engagements is much greater than that of any States named in the table.

Western Rivers.

The necessity of improvement in Western Rivers, is rendered painfully apparent, by the late fearful accident at St. Louis, and we are glad to see that calamity brought to the attention of Congress. The National Intelligencer of Monday, earnestly endeavors to turn this melancholy event to a good purpose, and expresses itself in the following forcible terms:

To Congress, now in session, and actually engaged in the discussion of the expediency of appropriations for removing these obstructions in the Western waters, such a catastrophe as this, occurring within the immediate knowledge of Members, and almost under their personal observation, must appeal with irresistible power. Who so indifferent to human sufferings, so deaf to the wailings of distress, as to look unmoved upon such scenes, or calculate with scrupulous nicety how much money it will require to prevent the frequent repitition of them? Not we, nor, we trust any reader of ours.

Millions are expended for breakwaters and other means of security to navigators on the ocean, exposed to no greater danger than the vast multitude who perform their voyages on the Western waters; and we never could see why a quantity of money should not be applied by the Government to give security to the navigators on the great Western highway, equal to that which is applied for that purpose to protect the navigation of the maratime coast and harbors. We do not find in the Constitution, it is true, the words "Congress shall have power to provide for removing obstructions in rivers." But neither do we find there the power to erect and maintain lighthouses or to build breakwaters. The power to effect these great objects of public utility, in the one case and in the other, necessarily results from the general powers of Congress over commerce and navigation, and can be denied by none but those who maintain that Congress has no power to do *any thing* for the public good.

BALTIMORE.

An interesting Message from the Mayor of the city of Baltimore is published in the American. Gratifying evidence is given of the healthfulness of the city. The number of deaths last year amounts to 2,520, being 135 less than the preceding year, notwithstanding the increase in the population.

The Mayor congratulates the citizens on the relief of the city from financial embarrassments. The entire debt of the city at the present time is $5,493,773,03, the interest on which has been at all times promptly met. The whole of the city's subscription to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been paid, "and thus a matter," remarks the Message, "which caused no little embarrassments to her, and a great sacrifice of her means, has been happily ended." The balance in cash in the hands of the City Register, and the Commissioners of Finance, at the close of the year, was $81,118 87.

It appears from the report of the City Collector that the amount of the city tax levy for 1843 was $457,110 41: of which there have been collected $288,670 87, leaving unpaid the sum of $168,430 54.

The steady growth of the city is shown by the fact that 515 new brick houses were erected during the past year.

The Pomeroy Trunk—Suicide of the Robber.

We learn from the New York papers of Monday, that on Sunday last, LACHNER, the robber, committed suicide. The Mayors' first Marshall, in company with Justice TAYLOR and other officers, about 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, proceeded to the prison to make some further inquires of the prisoner in relation to some $130,000, notes on the Union Bank, which had been in the trunk, and some pieces of which were found on the robber's premises, among some ashes. On opening the door of LACHNER'S apartment, they discovered that he was dead, having suspended himself by a handkerchief, which he placed round his neck, and placing it across a board which was put on the upper end of his 'bunk,' or bed, which had been set on end, elevated him sufficiently to produce strangulation. He was immediately cut down and the Coroner sent for, and all means used to resuscitate him. They were of no avail; life was extinct.

Mr. FALLON, the keeper of the Prison, had visited LACHNER about an hour previous to the call of Justice TAYLOR and Mr. CLARK to visit him, and left him well, and the awful preparations for suicide must have been almost immediately afterwards consummated. Thus ends the Pomeroy affair—robbery and suicide being the commencement and close.

He had been married but a few weeks, and his wife was also confined in another part of the prison, in great distress. The Mayor ordered that no information of the suicide should be communicated to her, and that she should be released from confinement as soon as the excitement in respect to the suicidal act of her husband had in a measure subsided.

MURDER OF MR SPRAGUE.—The Providence Journal states that the men charged with the murder of Mr. Sprague were further examined on Friday, before H. L. Bowen Justice of the Peace. Albert C. Greene, appeared for the State, and Samuel Currey and John P. Knowles for the prisoners. The examination was in private.

John and William Gordon were committed for trial at the March term of the Supreme Court. The examination of O'Brien and Nicholas S Gordon was further adjourned.

BLOODY AFFRAY.—There seems to be a shocking indifference to human life, and a disposition to violence and bloodshed, on the smallest provocation, existing in the South and Southwest. Nearly every day we are called upon to record some scene of violence, disgraceful to our race. The Red River Republican, of the 23d, furnishes the following account of a terrible affray which occurred in the parish of Avoyelles on the 21st ultimo. It appears that Thomas H. Lewis, Esq., and Dr. Jewell, of Opelousas had the evening before gone to the house in which Roger Banks Marshall was living, but which they themselves owned, having purchased it at a Sheriff's sale for a debt due them by Marshall. They were hospitably entertained, and after a very sociable and agreeable conversation, retired to bed. In the morning Mr. Lewis obtained Mr. Marshall's razors, and was shaving himself when the disposition of the property became the subject of conversation. In a few moments the parties all became excited. Dr. Jewell drew a pistol and shot at Mr. Marshall, who instantly returned the fire and clinched him, but found he was contending with a dead man. While struggling with him he was shot in the side by Mr. Lewis, whom he then pursued with a double barrelled gun. He shot at him twice, one shot grazing his stock, and the other his pantaloons. The last accounts from the Bayou represents Mr. Marshall to be very ill.

THE M'COY MURDER.—CHRISTOPHER LILLY, the man who killed McCOY in a prize fight at Westchester some time ago, arrived at New York on Friday in charge of an officer from New Orleans. He gave himself up to the authorities of the latter city soon after his arrival from Liverpool, whither he had fled.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Grand street, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. McELROY is pastor, has subscribed upwards of three thousand dollars in aid of the Free Church of Scotland. It is thought that the subscriptions and collections in this Church will amount in all to about five thousand dollars.

Insanity Among the Colored Population in the Free States.

Since the publication of the census of 1840, much has been said on the astonishing amount of insanity among the colored people of the free States, and learned disquisitions have been written to account for the remarkable phenomenon that freedom was prejudicial to mental strength in a certain portion of the human race; and some apologists for slavery have drawn an argument from the "official fact," in favor of the "domestic institution." The following extracts from a review of the January number of the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," which we find in the New York American, removes the foundation from all these disquisitions and apologies for slavery by showing conclusively, that the "fact" itself set forth in the census is *not true*. A very pretty argument for slavery in thus completely spoiled.

But we cannot pass over, this cursority, a paper which addresses itself to the philanthropic of every class of society. We allude to that by Dr Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., "on Insanity among the colored population in the Free States." It has been proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land, and indeed throughout the world, as the result of the census of 1840, that the state of freedom is unfavorable to the black race in this country, and that the removal of the trammels of slavery, only subjects the black man to the more terrible infliction of mental alienation. In the words of Dr Jarvis, the census as published, shows "that the negroes and mulattoes of the North produced one lunatic or idiot for every 144 persons, while the same class at the South produced only one lunatic or idiot, for every 1558. Lunacy was therefore about eleven times as frequent for the African in freedom as in slavery. More strange than this, it was shown that in Maine, every 14th; in Michigan, every 27th; in New Hampshire, every 28th, and in Massachusetts every 43d negro was insane;" and this, too, a "document, coming forth with all the authority of the National Government, and 'corrected in the department of State.'"

Can this be true? and if not, where is the error? are the important questions to be solved.

Dr. Jarvis shows clearly in this paper, "that no reliance whatever can be placed upon what purport to be facts, respecting the prevalence of insanity among the free negroes, set forth in that falacious and self-condemning document, the "Sixth Census of the United States."

"This Census contains," he says, "in one set of columns, the number of whites and the number of Blacks in each town, city, county and State of the Union; and in another set of columns are contained the number of the white and of the colored lunatics and idiots in each of these respective districts and localities.—Seeing so great a disproportion of the colored and the white insane, in the free and the slave States, we were led to go back from the results, the gross sums, which are at the foot of the added columns, and in the summaries at the end of the reports concerning each State, to the details of which the reports are made up. We compared the colored population of each town individually, with the number of the insane reported as belonging to it, and here we found the secret error."

"We found that the town of Worcester, Mass. is stated to contain one hundred and thirty three colored lunatics and idots supported at public charge. These, we know, are the white patients in the State hospital, situated in that town. This single mistake multiplied the colored lunatics of this State three fold, and, if this were corrected, it would reduce the proportion of colored insane from one in forty three to one in one hundred and twenty-nine."

Carrying this examination through the returns from each town, it is found that equally gross errors prevail. Thus many towns are reported to have 4, 6, 2, &c. colored insane, in which not a single colored person resides! "In many towns all the colored population are stated to be insane; in very many two-thirds; one-half, one fourth, or one-tenth of this ill starred race, are reported to be thus afflicted; and, as if the document delighted to revel in variety of error, every proportion of the negro population, from seven fold its whole number as we have shown, in some towns, to less than a two thousandth, as is recorded is declared to be lunatic."

There is good reason for believing that the census is also in error, according to Dr. J., with regard to the number of white insane, as is shown by comparing it with the returns made in different States, during the same year by the overseers of the poor. Equal inaccuracies are observed in the returns respecting the deaf and dumb among the free negroes. "In many cases, there cord of cases of blindness, deafness and dumbness, is found (upon reference to the details of the document) without subjects. These disorders exist there in a state of abstraction, and fortunately for humanity, when they are said to be present, there are no people to suffer from them. But in others, the entire colored population are overwhelmed with these calamities, and, now and then they are all afflicted not with one disease only, but with both blindness and insanity."

The sources of these errors are unknown, it may be that marshals have made them, or that they were made by the clerks in the State Department. If in this last, the means of remedy are at hand. Let more accurate tables be constructed from the original returns, and be published, so that the correction of the mistakes and the refutation of the errors, may follow them as early and as widely as possible. This is due to the honor of the country, to medical science, and to truth.

We have thus analyzed this interesting paper, which must commend itself to every philanthropic mind, with the hope that its startling developements may arrest attention, and thus lead to the correction of serious errors.

BANKRUPT LAW IN CONNECTICUT.—The whole number of cases presented in Bankruptcy in Connecticut, under the General Bankrupt Law, was 1537. The number of discharges decreed was 1480; and the whole amount of the indebtedness of the parties applying is stated at $11,481,012.

BRAZIL.—A new work on Brazil, from the pen of the Rev Mr. KIDDER, Methodist Missionary, who resided some time at Rio de Janeiro, is soon to appear.

PROF. SILLIMAN.—A subscription paper is circulating in Cincinnati, for the purpose of procuring the services of Prof. SILLIMAN to deliver a course of Lectures on Geology.

BOSTON.—The number of new buildings erected in Boston during the past year was 1118, a larger number than was erected in any previous year.

WOOD CHOPPING.

A most extraordinary feat of chopping was performed near our town a few days since.—Benj. W. White, Esq., has just brought from Virginia, a negro man about 40 years of age, and offered to bet twenty dollars that the negro could cut a cord of wood in an hour; felling the trees and splitting the logs. The bet was taken, and the parties selected two trees, which the negro felled and cut up, in *less* than one hour; On measurement by the judges it was found that he had cut an split *a cord and a quarter!—Port Gibson Herald.*

Some people sagely tell us the negroes can't take care of themselves!

A distinguished chemist recommends the following compound as a safe and excellent dantifrice, viz: of white sugar and powdered charcoal, each one ounce, of Peruvian bark half an ounce, of cream of tartar one drachm and a half, and of canella twenty-four grains, well rubbed together into an impalpable powder. He describes it as strengthening to the gums, and cleansing to the teeth, and as destroying the disagreeable odor in the breath, which so often arises from decaying teeth. As a preventive of toothache, we have heard washing the mouth and teeth twice a day with salt and water strongly recommended by gentlemen who have experienced much relief from it.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Thursday, Jan. 18, 1844.

Since our last we have had warm, changing weather. Our rivers have all become clear of ice and risen, and steamers have went up and down all our three rivers. It has become cold again and snow has fallen. We have very few changes in prices or sales to report, and therefore make but few changes.

FLOUR: Is ready sale from boats and wagons, at $3 62½, and from stores at $3 75, a $4 per bbl.

GRAIN: Wheat 65, Rye 37½, Oats 20a22c and Corn 33c. per bush.

HAY: Per ton $7 50a$8.

ASHES: Pots 3¾a4, Scorchings 3¾a3½ Pearls 4¾a5c a lb.

COTTON YARNS: 17c a lb, par money and no discount, for Nos. 5 to 10.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Rio, 7½ a 9. Domingo, 7 a 7½. Havana, Green 8 a 9 per lb. Sugar, N. O. by the hhd. 6¼ a 7, and by the bbl. 6¾ a 7¾c a lb. Tea, Young Hyson 40 a 75. Imperial 62½ a 80 lb. Molasses, sales at 29 a 31½c. a gallon.

FRUIT: Dried Peaches $1 a 1 12½ Dried apples 45 a 50. Green Apples 75c a $1,25. Raisins box, $2,25a$2,50.

PROVISIONS: Butter, in kegs, 5a6, Rolls in bbls 7a8c. Tallow, rough 4, in cakes 6c. a lb. Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. paid by Butchers $3a350. Hogs $2,75 a $3 per 100 lbs. Sheep 87½ a $1,25. Calves, $3 a $3,50 each.

IRON: Juniata Blooms $55a$57 a ton. Pig Metal, sales of Allegheny a $25. Hanging Rock at $27 a ton.

SALT: Sales at the river $1 00a$1,12½ and from stores at $1,25a$1,37½ per bbl

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SATURDAY, Jan 6, 1844.

The Merchant's Transcript, of the above date remarks, that no important changes have taken place in the general market since the report of the Wednesday previous.

MOLASSES.—A very fair demand has prevailed for Molasses on the Levee since our review of last Wednesday morning, and holders have pretty readily obtained 23 cents per gallon, for lots of good quality, and in good cypress barrels. The supply on the Levee, since our last, has rather diminished, though it is still tolerably fair. On Plantation there has been quite an active demand, and we understand that several crops have been disposed of at 20 cents per gallon. We may quote, however, at from 19 to 20 cents, according to location, &c, &c.—Arrived during the last three days 936 bbls. Cleared for New York 100, Baltimore 100, Apalachicola 96 bbls.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Allegheny, in No. 14, December T. 1843, made the 15th day of January, 1844, the undersigned, Administrator and Administratrix with the Will annexed, &c., of JOSEPH WEST, Sr., dec'd, will expose to public sale, by vendue or outcry, at the COURT HOUSE, in the City of Pittsburgh ON MONDAY, the 19th day of February, A. D., 1844, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day,

All that valuable tract of Land situate on the Monongahela River, about 7 miles above the City of Pittsburgh, in Mifflin township, County of Allegheny; bounded by lands of James H. Hays, David and Robert Hays, Mathew H. West, Joseph West, Edward West, Alexander West, and others, containing One hundred and Sixty six Acres, 23 perches, strict measure. Said tract fronts on the river 80 2-10 perches, and contains about 80 acres of beautiful river bottom.

There is on said tract a large Stone Dwelling House, with Barn, &c; 2 small Dwelling Houses; a large Orchard of excellent fruit; well timbered and watered. The soil is excellent Persons desirous of purchasing a first rate Farm, in an eligible situation, will do well to call and examine.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash to be paid down on the execution and delivery of the Deed for the premises.

This land will be sold subject to the incumbrance of Catherine West; widow of Joseph est, Sr., dec'd. THOMAS B. PATTERSON, Adm'r.
CATHARINE WEST, Adm'istratrix.

Jan. 19.—d2t&w4t.

REPORT

OF COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS: READ AND ACCEPTED AND ADOPTED, AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED IN THE GAZETTE AND POST.

Jan. 11, 1844. H. S. LEMON, Cl'k.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny:

GENTLEMEN:—

The Committee on "Claims and Accounts" beg leave most respectfully to report—

That in discharge of the duties assigned to them, they have carefully examined and investigated the accounts of all the City Officers for the year 1843, and have made out an account for each, showing the Debts and Credits, which we herewith lay before your honorable bodies, and refer you to the same for more full and complete information than can be communicated in a brief report.

The Treasurer's account presents a condensed statement of the receipts and disbursements of moneys of the City during the past year. By a reference to the Treasurer's account, and the accompanying documents, it will be perceived that the Receipts from Market Houses, from Sand, Gravel, and Wood, and from several other sources, during the year 1843, exceed the receipts from the same sources for 1842 to a very considerable amount.—This gratifying result your Committee ascribe as well to the better system adopted during the past year, of conducting the city business and accounts, and the energy and efficiency of her Officers, as to the increase and prosperity of our happy and flourishing City.

Your Committee would call the attention of Councils to the fact that there still remains due and unpaid by Collectors of City Taxes, the sum of Seven thousand Nine hundred and Seventy dollars and Eighty-nine cents, on Duplicates for 1843, subject only to deductions for lost Taxes and Commissions, which estimated, say at $970 39-100, would still leave the large sum of Seven thousand dollars due the City on Duplicates for 1843. The Duplicates for the four Wards of the City for 1843, amount in all to $9158 59-100, on which there has been paid up to the present date, (January 1st, 1844,) only $1187 70-100, leaving as above stated, the sum of $7970 89-100 due, (subject to deductions as before stated.) In justice to the Collectors, (who are probably as efficient as any others that could be procured,) we will merely state that it is asserted that the Duplicates were put into their possession at a very late period, and it is hoped that the collections will be heavy during the first quarter of the present year, (1844.) In balancing the several accounts of City Officers, your Committee have credited each Officer with his salary up to the expiration of the year for which he was elected.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

O. S. PALMER,
THOMAS FARLEY,
JAMES McAULEY,
WALTER S. BLYTHE,
SAMUEL GROVE,
} Committee.

Allegheny, January 1st, 1844.

THOMAS H. STEWART, Esq., *City Treasurer*, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY

1843. DR.	
For amount (balance) received of John Hannen, Esq., former Treasurer	$ 392 34
" Am't of "City Scrip," (new,) received from Mayor	1,173 00
" Am't of bal. due by Wm. Robinson's (dec'd,) estate, collected by Solicitor.	251 52
" Am't received from S. B. Smith, Collector for 1st Ward in 1842, on acc't.	1,215 33
" Am't received from Joseph Irwin, Collector of 2d Ward, bal. of '42, duplicate	933 46
" Am't rec'd from do. for 2d Ward on duplicate for 1843	4 48
" Am't rec'd from Wm. Benson, Collector 3d Ward, bal. of 1842 on duplicate.	9 7 01
" Am't rec'd from do. for 3d Ward, in 1843, on duplicate	634 50
" Am't rec'd from Wm Davidson, Collector 4th Ward, in full, for '42, duplicate	3,132 49
" Am't rec'd from do. for 4th Ward, '43, duplicate	98 72
" Am't rec'd from Wm. A. Irvine, Collector for 1st Ward, for 1843	450 00
" Am't rec'd from Thos. Sample, late Mayor, on acc't	6 00
" Am't rec'd from A. Barclay, Esq., late Mayor, pro. tem. in full	7 00
" Am't rec'd from Wm. B. Foster, Esq., late Mayor, on acc't	14 35
" Am't rec'd from D. Hartz, former Cl'k of Market, in full	6 12
" Am't rec'd from Jas. Richey, Board Measurer, in full	67 33
" Am't rec'd from Jas. Richey, former Wharf master, in full	200 42
" Am't rec'd from E. Derby, Board Measurer, in full	22 90
" Am't rec'd from Jos. Irwin, do. in full.	1 22
" Am't rec'd from Jas. McVicker, Weigh master, on acc't	116 00
" Am't rec'd from Wm. Scott, Clerk of Market, in full	270 09
" Am't rec'd for rent of Old, $429 00 stalls, Market houses, New, $223 18	652 18
" Am't rec'd for Permits at Grave Yard.	53 55
" Am't rec'd for sale of Hogs, from T. Smith, High Constable	5 50
" Am't rec'd on Subscriptions to Rebecca street	125 00
" Am't rec'd from A. Montgomery, in full as Salt Inspector, $2 99	
" Am't rec'd from do. on acc't as Wharf master, 157 71	160 73
	$11,056 24
1844.	
Jan. 1st. To balance brought down	$338 60

1843. CR	
By am't of Warrants paid on appropriation, No. 1, Salaries	$1,193 50
" Am't of do. on do. No. 2. Interest	2,034 00
" " " " " 3, Eng's, Hose.	637 46
" " " " " 4, Printing and Stationery	50 00
" " " " " 5, Streets, &c.	2,620 72
" " " " " 6, Outstanding Warrants	569 51½
" " " " " 7, Pub'c build's	1,000 00
" " " " " 8, Surveying & Regulating	229 93½
" " " " " 9, Cont'g't fund	2,345 93
" Am't of Mutilated City Scrip, destroyed by Committee	2 00
" Am't of Borough Scrip, dest'yed by do.	29 55
" Am't of Counterfeit money, do. do.	5 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	338 60
	$11,056 24

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Jan'y 1, 1844.	DR.
To amount of loans on interest	$37,571 00
" " city scrip issued	12,000 00
" " warrants outstanding at this date	525 70
" gross am't due city officers, balance of salaries	545 77
	$50,942 47
Jan'y 1, 1844.	CR.
By am't due by collect'rs	$3,043 87
" " other city officers	568 06
" " city scrip destroyed by committee	2 00
" cash on hands	338 60
	$3,952 53
Estimated value fire engines and apparatus	4,500 00
Value weigh scales and weigh house	500 00
Estimated value Nelson's Island	6,000 00
Council House	1,500 00
Estimated value Market Houses	7,000 00
	$23,452 53
Balance	22,489 94
	$50,942 47

Jan'y 1st, 1844—jan. 16, d3t&w1t.

BLANKET SHAWLS, of various qualities, including some very superior. An assortment lately received at the Wholesale and Retail CASH Dry Goods House of MURPHY & BRO.,
Jan. 8. N. E. Corner of 4th and Market sts.

GOODS FOR COLD WEATHER.

MURPHY & BRO. invite attention to their excellent stock of Winter Goods, (having lately been replenishing it by new supplies,) such as

Blankets of a very superior quality, and which they are now selling at reduced prices.

Yellow and White Scarlet Flannels, from 22 cts. to the finest.

White do. very superior, only 25 cts. a yd.

Welsh Flannels, the genuine article, purchased from the importers and warranted not to shrink.

Spotted Pelisse Flannels, for children's wear; Blue, Scarlet, Orange and Green.

Very superior Canton Flannels, at 12½ cts., and some as low as 6¼ cts.

Plaid Linseys, of handsome bright patterns, and excellent quality.

Gala Plaids, for Cloaking, &c., &c. Jan. 8.

A Valuable Farm, Flour Mill, &c., for Sale

ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

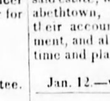
208 ACRES OF LAND,—60 Acres under cultivation, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, half a mile from the Monongahela river, three-fourths of a mile from the Greensburgh Turnpike Road, on the waters of Turtle creek. This property holds out inducements rarely met with. There is a SAW MILL, a GRIST MILL, and a STEAM FLOURING MILL, 4 run of stones, 2 French Burrs; all in prime order; a 2 story Dwelling House, and 3 small Dwellings, suitable for tenants, &c., together with a variety of buildings attached to the mills and dwellings. All will be sold together, or to suit purchasers, on favorable terms—part cash, the remainder on time.

N. B. There is on the land a valuable Stone quarry, coal and timber sufficient for the use of the property.

For further particulars apply to Mr HENRY FUNK, on the premises, or to

J. K. HENDERSON,
Dec. 28.—w1m. Smithfield near 4th street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,



THE STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING lately occupied by Alex'r. McKibben, in the Borough of Birmingham, together with a frame dwelling on the same lot, in the rear of the storehouse. The property is located on the corner of Carson and Centre streets. It has 56 feet front on Carson street, and runs back along Centre street about 94 feet. It is considered a first rate business stand—perhaps the best in the borough.

If not sold in a short time it will then be for lease for 1, 2 or 3 years. For particulars, &c., apply to the subscriber near the premises.

N. B. Three first rate SLEIGHS will also be sold on favorable terms. Two of them are entirely new, and the other is in excellent order.

ALSO, Two burying Lots; one in the Methodist Protestant Burying ground, on Liberty street, above the Canal; the other in the Associate Reformed Burying ground, on the 4th street road.

JOHN M'KEE, Agent.

Dec. 30.—d3t&wtf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretotore existing under the firm of BROWN & CARUTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be hereafter carried on by ROBERT BROWN, who is authorised to collect all dues and pay all the debts of said firm. R. BROWN,
GEO. C. CARUTHERS.

Jan. 1, 1844.—jl2—w3t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY PILLARS, late of East Deer township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. GEORGE PILLARS,
MATTHEW MACLEAN,
East Deer tp, Jan. 12.—w6t*. Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testament of WILLIAM BRISBEN, late of Elizabethtown, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills, of Allegheny county, to the subscribers, those persons having claims against said estate, will meet them at McLaughlin's, in Elizabethtown, on the 2d day of February, 1844, with their accounts properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted will meet at the same time and place to make settlement.

WILLIAM LOGAN, } Ex'rs.
Jan. 12.—w3t*. JOHN PATTERSON, }

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of April, 1844, or before that time if needed, that well known place, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Philadelphia pike, with about 2½ acres of good land, all in prime order; with a good Cottage Building, 40 feet in front, containing 4 rooms in front part, Dining Rooms, and a good Kitchen; the whole containing 8 rooms, with a large Hall in the centre, 10 feet wide by 30 in length. There is also abundance of fruit of the best kind; also a never failing spring of the best of water very convenient to the Kitchen; and also out buildings sufficient to accommodate the place.—Further recommendation is not necessary, as the place will show for itself.

For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM TOMAN,
Smithfield st. between 5th st. and Virgin alley.
Jan. 6.—d3t&wtf.

WILLIAM WILLSON,

Attorney at Law,

Office Third street, two doors from the Post Office,
Dec. 1.—wly. PITTSBURGH.

M. EGOLF. J. HERON FOSTER

EGOLF & FOSTER,

WESTERN REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, THIRD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Agency for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Negociating of Loans, Collections, &c., &c., &c. They will also attend to the sale of Pig Metal for owners at a distance. Terms moderate; letters post-paid, will meet with immediate attention. References given. Nov. 30.—d&w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken out Letters of Administratiron on the estate of JAMES ROWAN, late of Peebles township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M. ROWAN.

Dec. 13, 1843.—d15—w6t*.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, late of Allegheny city, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to JOHN FLEMING, one of the Executors; and all persons having claims will present them to him, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN FLEMING,
DAVID GREGG,
JOHN CASKEY
Executors.

Dec. 8, 1843—w6t.

PRINTING PAPERS.

THE subscribers, agents for the Clinton Paper Mill, are constantly receiving large supplies of PRINTING PAPER of the different sizes in use, which they will sell low for cash.

Editors and Publishers of newspapers in the country, who favor us with orders, may rely upon getting paper at all times of an excellent and uniform quality.

Printing papers, of different colors, suited for pamphlet covers, fancy bills, &c. also kept on hand. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings,
64 Wood street, one door above Fourth.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1843.—wtf.

WM.

PITTSBURGH.....JANUARY 15, 1844.

PENCILINGS AT HARRISBURGH, FOR 1844.

NUMBER X.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 11, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the *Senate*, to day, the resolution offered by Mr. Darsie on a former day, relative to the prosecution of Frederick Fritz, a defaulter, and his sureties, came up for consideration. It seems that Fritz was a collector on the public works, and became a defaulter to a large amount, say $80,000. In 1839, the Attorney General (O. F. Johnson,) was directed to prosecute him and his sureties Suit was brought, and has been mysteriously continued on the docket till this time. The object Mr. Darsie had in view in his resolution has been this day most signally attained. The whole Senate, with the exception of five, have voted to take the management of that case out of the hands of the Attorney General and confide it to the custody of Geo. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. Strong hopes are entertained that the whole of the defalcation can be still recovered of the sureties, and it is more than hinted, that but for certain golden influences, the case would have been disposed of long ago, and the money paid into the Treasury of the State. Mr. Stewart, the Senator from Mercer county, declared in debate, that the facts and circumstances justified the belief that there were agreements between the Attorney General and the defendants, not cognizant by the Commonwealth. Mr. McLanahan said he would make no specific charge of collusion against the said law officer of the Commwealth, but would say, that the course adopted in the management of that case betrayed great imbecility, want of judgment and attention to the interests of the State. The law officer, who manufactures legal opinions to order, gets a rap from every man that ever looked inside of the lids of Blackstone.

In the *House*, to-day, the concentrated wisdom of the State has achieved for itself a distinction that many a laborious, indefatigable, pains-taking man, has acquired, after a long and eventful and chequered life, a notoriety for having done nothing. The history of man teems with lessons of sorrow and calamity, over such men and such Legislatures. Pennsylvania should apply the spur and whip freely, if she expects to *legislate* herself out of trouble.

Most of the short session of every day is consumed in business that is entirely destitute of interest to the general reader. Nothing comes up eliciting the display of forensic eloquence; and the incidents, (if any there are,) that tend to enliven the dull monotony of the scene, are like "angels visits, few and far between." Many petitions and memorials have been presented praying for the abolition of capital punishment, some for divorces from the marriage covenant, and some from the little, feeble, time-honored band of old soldiers, praying for relief to smooth the last, sad cheerless moments of their existence.

Mr. Tustin to-day moved that the House proceed to the nomination of State Treasurer, which was agreed to. There were *only* 35 nominees presented to the House for consideration, and among them, (if you will believe it,) *John Smith*, who I heard was hung some time ago, somewhere. Verily, the sops from the political trencher must be fat, luscious and dainty, or there would not be such a terrible scramble for the "spoils." The two most prominent candidates, I think, are Judge Rahn and William Hopkins, Speaker of the "*Hopkins House*" during the Buckshot War. Col. Salisbury, he of the "toiling millions," is "*dorussed*." It makes him *look* bad, however he may *feel*.

The democrats hold a caucus to-night to settle the candidate. I think Petriken will not be a candidate before the caucus. He probably looks for Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, as he was once before.

Mr. McCaslin moved in Committee of the Whole to take up the consideration of the resolution, offered by him a few days since, relative to the occupation of the Oregon Territory. This was agreed to, and the resolution was reported to the House without amendment. On the question, shall the resolution pass? Mr. Boal of Lycoming said this was an important resolution, smacked strongly of war, talked of forts, garrisons and fortifications, and he, for one, wanted time to think. Pennsylvania ought to be cautious how she fans the Spirit of War: and how she casts her influence on a subject fraught with consequences so momentous.

Mr Kauffman, of Lancaster county, moved an amendment to the resolution, the object of which was to afford the same protection to the hardy pioneer, and houseless wanderer in the "far west," as now is and always has been furnished by the Government to the adventurous settlers of all our frontier territory. Mr McFadden, of Washington, thought the principles involved in the resolution important, very important. He for one should hold on to the occupation of the Oregon, *nolens volens*, forts, stockades, troops, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of "glorious war" to the contrary notwithstanding. We had a clear, undoubted right to its possession, and the sooner the influence of this great commonwealth was brought to bear on the question the better. While speaking the hour of one arrived and the House adjourned. It will probably come up again to morrow.

The State Temperance Convention is now in session here, composed of a very respectable number of very respectable gentlemen, from various parts of the State, and they had this morning the politeness to invite, through the Speaker of the House, the whole Legislature, together with his Excellency Governor Porter, and the other officers of the Commonwealth, to take part with them in their deliberations, at such time as they might think proper. I have heard no response to the invitation.

Z.

We do not think it worth our time, or the attention of our readers, to notice all the misrepresentations and perversions of the editor of the Spirit of Liberty, who seems to consider himself especially set apart to exert his pigmy powers in the overthrow of the Gazette and its editor. We have, heretofore, convicted the editor of gross misrepresentation and falsehood, but in such cases he always finds it very convenient to make no reply, as it seems to be no part of his creed to do justice, or to correct his errors.

In his last paper he has the following statement, speaking of the Allegheny election:

"The Gazette, *see perceive*, attempts to claim the election of Mr. Nixon as a Clay triumph, but if it be so, all we have to say is that the friends of Mr Clay *dared* not put that issue to the people before the election, and their regularly nominated candidate "*backed out*" for fear of defeat."

Now so far from our attempting to claim the election of Mr. NIXON as a "Clay triumph," that the name of Mr CLAY is not mentioned or implied in our article on that subject, and the idea of Mr CLAY never entered our mind, when penning it. Thus we again write 'falsehood' on the character of the editor of the Spirit of Liberty.

The editor has another article in his last paper, in reference to JOHN A COLLINS, in which he resorts to the argument of little souls,—sneering remarks about his opponent. The "very conscientious editor of the Gazette," "the pious editor of the Gazette," are phrases made use of in place of manly argument and facts" He also *meanly* in this, as in every other instance, addresses the *senior* editor of the Gazette. We can inform him, that the article in reference to JOHN A COLLINS was examined and approved of by the *junior* editor before it appeared, and Mr FLEESON can apply his sneers to him as well as to the senior editor.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan 11.

In *Senate*, Mr Breese submitted a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and what, further provisions were necessary to give efficacy to the act of 1841, repealing the act for the collection, disbursement, and safe-keeping of the public money—laid over.

The Senate spent a long time in Executive session and then adjourned.

In the *House*, Mr. Campbell, of S. C., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back a memorial from citizens of Lockport, New York, who ask Congress to revise the laws of the District of Columbia.—The report states that the memorial is in violation of the 25th rule, and closes with a resolution that the Clerk of the House be directed to return the memorial to the gentleman who presented it.

After a considerable effort on the part of Mr. Adams and Mr. Giddings, to obtain a hearing, and such a disposition of the subject as to permit discussion, the previous question was seconded, and the resolution of the committee was adopted by a vote of 116 to 60.

A Bill to divide the United States into two military districts was then read and referred.

The RULES AND ORDERS being the business of the morning hour, Mr Rhett, of S. C., addressed the house in a long argument against the repeal of the 21st Rule.

Mr Bidlack, of Pa., followed in favor of receiving Antislavery memorials; when the morning hour having expired, the *Western Rivers* came up again, and the subject was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12, 1844.

The *Senate* did not sit.

In the *House*, on motion of J R Ingersoll, the Hall of the House was granted to the Colonization Society, on Tuesday evening next.

PRE-EMPTION BILL.—A bill to establish a permanent prospective Pre-emption system in favor of settlers upon the Public Lands was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TEXAS COTTON.—A bill to exempt from duty Cotton imported into the United States from Texas, was read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in the district of Columbia was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—A bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriations of the fiscal year 1844 for the protection of American Seamen was read three times and passed. It appropriates $45,000.

THE RULES AND ORDERS came up and Mr. BIDLACK, of Pa. consumed the whole morning hour, when the house passed to the regular orders of the day.

WESTERN RIVERS.—Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, opened the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Hunt, of New York. Mr. Giddings next obtained the floor, and went into a statistical account of Western interests and Western advancement in population and wealth. His speech exhibited much laborious research, and he was earnest in the advocacy of the rights of the West. Mr. G. having finished, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Massachusetts.

On Monday last, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts balloted for two candidates for Governor, and two for Lieut. Governor, to be sent to the Senate. The vote was taken for each candidate separately, and the vote for the first candidate for Governor resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	317
Necessary for a choice	159
For George N. Briggs (Whig)	187
For Marcus Morton, (Loco)	126
For Samuel E. Sewell, (Abol)	4

GEORGE N. BRIGGS was therefore declared to be elected as one of the candidates for Governor.

MARCUS MORTON was nominated the other candidate.

The Senate having received from the House the nominations for the office of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, proceeded to the election of those functionaries, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast for Governor	36
Necessary to a choice	19
For George N Briggs, Whig	30
For Marcus Morton, Loco	6
Majority for Briggs	24

JOHN REED, Whig, was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor, over his Locofoco competitor, Henry H. Child, by the same vote.

On the 9th, the Governor elect appeared before a Convention appointed for the purpose, and took the required oath of office.

Nine Councillors for the current year were then elected; after which JOHN G PELFREY was elected Secretary of the Commenwealth by 214 votes, to 140 for John A Bolles; and THOMAS RUSSELL, Treasurer, by a vote of 214, to 138 for John Mills.

Ohio Whig Convention.

This Convention met on the 10th inst. Gov CORWIN presided. Gov CORWIN declined a nomination for Governor, in a very eloquent speech. DAVID SPANGLER, of Coshocton, was nominated for Governor. CORWIN and FORD for State Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. MORROW and Judge HITCHCOCK for Electors at large. STORER the elector for Hamilton county.

AMERICANS RELEASED.—We learn from the Baltimore American that Commander MATTISON, of the U. S. brig Bainbridge, has induced the Provincial Government of Hayti to release two American seamen, Messrs. THOMAS and CURTIS, late master and mate of the brig Zebra who have been lying in prison at Gonaives, in the island of Hayti, since early in last August, on a charge of shooting an English captain who came alongside the Zebra during the night, to entice a portion of her crew to desert.

MIKE WALSH.—The New York American, of Wednesday, says:

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRY was made by the noted Mike Walsh into the City to-day. His sentence of imprisonment at Blackwell's Island having expired, he was met by a coach and four, two Companies of Firemen, with banners and music, and numerous citizens, and so escorted from the prison to the office of the Subterranean!

All qualities and characters seem now a days to have their ovations!

Trouble in the Locofoco Camp.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury, a Locofoco paper, of date Jan. 7, says:

"The cloud which hangs over Mr Van Buren's head is daily becoming more dense. There is no longer any doubt but that his immediate friends are bent on precipitating matters. All their proceedings in Congress indicate a fixed determination to nominate him, at whatever hazard or cost. Their only reply to yours assurance of the *certain* defeat of the party in the event of his nomination, is, "no matter, it must be done, the character of the leaders in the contest of 1840 demands it." The Democratic Review announces that he is already nominated!

"Mr Calhoun has written a long and powerful letter, discussing the whole question, denouncing and renouncing the "Politicians' Packed Caucus," which is to assemble at Baltimore in May next. It will be shortly published. A National Convention will be called, at which the PEOPLE will be represented, and a third candidate nominated. That convention can choose from among Calhoun, Stewart, Cass or Johnson. Its nominee will stand a better chance of election than Van Buren. It will at least accomplish one thing, which is now found to be indispensable to the welfare of the country, and the triumph of Republican principles, to wit: *the reorganization of the Democratic party in 1845.*

"It is said that Mr Rives will, in a few days, define his position. That he is unqualifiedly opposed to Van Buren, no one doubts. But let us wait and see what he himself has to say on the subject. A rich treat may be anticipated. Matters are ripening fast. The young "Lions of Democracy" are, in every quarter, warring loudly against the curse of the Albany rule."

More particulars in relation to the Shepherdess.

The St. Louis New Era, of Jan. 6th, contains the following additional particulars in relation to this calamity:

Further particulars from the Shepherdess.—The steamer "Agatha," with the officers of the Shepherdess and several of our citizens, went down to the wreck yesterday, and returned last night. They succeeded in saving about twenty trunks and boxes, belonging to passengers, and a small quantity of the bedding and fixtures of the boat—but one body was found, a colored child, apparently from four to eight years old. The register, containing a portion of the names of the cabin passengers, together with some other books and papers, were found. The book containing the names of the deck passengers was not found. The cabin register is so obliterated and otherwise defaced as to afford no correct information as to the number lost—we find in it all the names of the persons saved, with the exception of a Mr. Bickner—he was registered from Baltimore, and is believed to be the only cabin passenger lost. There were seven ladies in the cabin, all of whom were saved. On the Register is recorded thirty-one names destined for St. Louis, nine or ten of which are illegible. It is thought that there were several on board whose names were not registered. The following are the names registered, so far as we could make them out: Mr. Bickner, W. O. Crenshaw, John W. Muir, W. A. Muir, Mrs Muir, J. W. Peck, W. McDonald, R O Tandey, E. W. Bedford, P. Landergan, J Fagans, R. Bullock, W B. Fisher, T. P. Massie, G. Brown, W. McDaniel, B. Walker, Mr. Winston, Henry Collett, Thos. Fletcher, P. Pickering, Dr. T. Opdycke, Miss M. Cummins, Mrs. H. Ashford, F. Bodwell.

The following are the deck passengers believed to have been lost:—The son and daughter of Mr. Wright, of Virginia, and two other children and a boy, five; Mr. Craddock, of Tennessee, lost three children; Mr. Green, of the same place, lost his wife and three children: a Polander named Casper Levi, lost: Mr. Snell lost a son and daughter: and some five or six others, whose names are not known, are thought to be lost.

Capt. Howell and one deck hand, lost: Messrs. Muir, of Virginia, lost seven negroes: Mr. Crenshaw, of Kentucky, lost three negroes: Dr. Massie, of St. Charles, lost four negroes: and the bodies of two children brought up, added to the list, makes a total of forty to forty-one lives that are thought to have perished The whole number, as estimated by the Clerk, in the Cabin is between fifty and sixty, and on Deck between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty.

We learn from a gentleman who went down on the Agatha, that a Mr. Pool and five children are at Carondelet, in a very destitute condition, and badly frosted—four of the children and Mr. Pool, were in bed, unable to walk, but were in the care of a citizen of that place, who had done all in his power for their comfort.

Among the singularities of the escapes from the wreck, is the fact, that there were two blind men on board, both of whom were saved. The *Ohio Fat Girl*, who weighs 240 pounds, was, we are told, rescued with great difficulty. The Chambermaid was pulled through the skylight from the Ladies' cabin. She and the Steward (Geo. Brown,) were both on the steamer Moselle, when that boat blew up in the Ohio some four or five years since, and both escaped unhurt.

The Agatha rescued about all that can be got from the wreck. The trunks of the Capt. and Clerk were not found: in the latter was eighty or ninety dollars in specie; several articles of value were found: among the number a valuable gold watch and chain belonging to Mrs. Ashford: Mr. Thomas, from Indiana, lost $5000 in a trunk, which has not been found: Dr. T. J. Opdycke, of Ohio, lost between 15 and $1600 in gold.

As the Agatha approached the wreck yesterday, a number of persons were seen to leave it who were supposed to have gone there for the purpose of plundering, and we hear of complaints from several passengers, that they left their trunks in a situation so as not to be lost, and when they returned they were missing.

It is due to Capt Lafferty and Capt Brant, to say that they deserve great praise, for their exertions in saving the property of the sufferers. The names of several residents of Carondelet have been mentioned to us as worthy of notice for their hospitality and assistance to the sufferers by this unfortunate accident, when taken to that village.

The Clerk of the Shepherdess started from here this morning Cincinnati, with the books and papers that were saved.

A SUPPOSED VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.—A man named GEO FLEMING, who has been working in Birmingham, and is believed to have friends in *Beaver* County, was found on Saturday by the road side, near the Birmingham turnpike gate, in a dying state; he was taken into the toll house where he soon expired. He had in his possession some opium and tobacco, fifty cents in silver and a Gold Hungarian Ducat, dated 1752, value 9s. 4d. sterling This coin was carefully wrapped up, apparently preserved as a relic.

The Philadelphia Sentinel relates the particulars of a melancholy suicide which took place in that city on Tuesday. A respectable young man named William Jackson paid a visit on Monday evening to a young lady to whom he was betrothed, and returned home at a late hour as was his usual custom. At about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning the family were startled by the report of a pistol—with which he had shot himself. He expired in a few minutes The Sentinel adds:

Between the time that he returned home on Monday evening and his decease, he wrote a long and affectionate letter to his mother, and also a will, in which he bequeathed one half of his property to his mother and the other half to the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. On the evening preceding his decease, he presented to the young lady in question a fine gold finger ring containing a lock of his hair. The suicide is as strange as it is melancholy, no one can form a correct opinion of what induced him to commit the deed; there was nothing, so far as we have ascertained, to prevent the intended union between him and the object of his affections, the relatives on all sides were agreed, and yet right on the eve of consumating the marriage vow he fell by his own hand.

CRANBERRIES.—This valuable Fruit has acquired sufficient importance in Indiana to receive legal protection A bill is before the Legislature for the protection of all growing on public lands previous to September 26th, in every year, in Lake, Laporte, St. Joseph Marshall and Fulton counties.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

Our Washington letter of Thursday evening left the U. S Senate in secrect session, in the consideration of various nominations by the President. During the sitting, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Dabney S Carr, of Baltimore, as Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople; the nomination of Mr Rencher, of North Carolina, as Minister to Portugal; and of Mr. Benjamin Green (son of Gen. Duff Green) as Secretary of Legation to Mexico.

REJECTION.—At the same sitting, the Senate *rejected*, by a strong vote, the nomination of Mr. George H. Proffit as Minister to Brazil. Mr. Proffit, the reader will recollect, is now at Rio Janeiro, but had not yet, at the last accounts, been presented to the Emperor as the successor of Mr Hunter, who had long been the Minister of the United States at that Court.

Mr. Carr also has gone abroad on his mission where he will of course now remain.—*Balt. Amer, Jan. 13*

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Message of Geo. N. Briggs, Governor of Massachusetts, was delivered to the Legislature on the 10th inst. It is well and forcibly written. He speaks plainly on the subject of slavery, and thinks that Massachusetts, by her people at home, and their Representatives in the Federal Government, should feel bound, by every consideration of justice and humanity, to oppose the least extension of an institution which they believe to be morally and politically wrong, and to exert every power, consistent with their constitutional obligations to the Union, to hasten the time when every human being in this Republic shall enjoy "the inalienable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The increase of population of the State from 1830 to 1840, was nearly equal to all the other New England States together. She has also at this time more people to the square mile than any other State in the Union, and small as she is in size, furnished 69,000 out of the 220,000 soldiers that fought during the Revolution.

Massachusetts has at this time a capital invested in manufactures of $42,000,000. The annual value of her manufactures is more than $80,000,000. Her agricultural productions amount to $15,000,000. The entire tonnage of the United States in 1841, was 2,230,744.—Of this Massachusetts had 545,901. Her citizens have nearly $12,000,000 invested in the fisheries, which is more than twice as much as all the rest of the Union, and 16,000 men engaged in their ships. She receives annually from the other States of the confederacy, their products to the amount of $40,000,000. Leaving out the value of domestic manufactures which are exported, and this equals one half of the products of this country, sold to all the rest of the world. This single fact, he thinks, speaks volumes in favor of that system which protects the labor of our own people, promotes a free interchange of commodities between the different States, and creates a market for their productions abroad.

The State pays $1,000,000 annually for education. The debt of the State is a trifle over $6,000,000 incurred by the interest she has taken in works of improvement. She owns $1,000,000 of Stock, and as for her debt she is both able and willing to pay it. Mr. Briggs thinks that the frequent discussion of strictly national subjects in the State Legislatures has a tendency to disturb local legislation, and that Legislators should confine themselves more directly to the interests of the States they represent. The blow aimed at the Judiciary by the Locofoco Legislature last year in reducing salaries he thinks unconstitutional, and tending to defeat the great purposes of the Judiciary, by taking away its independence.—*N. Y. Trib.*

EXECUTION OF ADAM HORN.

This wretched man,—convicted at the late term of Baltimore County Court of the murder of his wife, Malinda Horn, near Reisterstown last Spring, and by his own confession the murderer of a former wife in Logan county Ohio,—was executed yesterday morning, in Baltimore County Jail yard, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. Upwards of five hundred persons were within the enclosure, and many thousand persons of both sexes, and all ages and conditions, covered the hills in the neighborhood of the Jail, and every point which afforded a sight of the scaffold, which had an elevation of about thirty feet, and was constructed with a drop.

We entered the cell of the culprit about ten o'clock, and found him calm and collected, seated between the Rev. Mr. Newman and the Rev. Mr. Sarndel, both of whom have, we learn, been unremitting in their attentions to him ever since his conviction. He conversed freely at times, and expressed himself prepared for the fate which awaited him. After a little while he carefully wrapped up some papers and presented them to his son, whom he bid an affectionate farewell. A nephew of his first wife also entered the cell and had a short interview with him.

The hour appointed for the execution having at length arrived, Horn, attended by the Sheriff, Nicholas Tracy, Esq., his principal deputy, Mr. Robt Wilson, Mr. Sollers, the Warden of the Jail, the priests in attendance, and a number of others who had been in his cell during the morning, walked with a firm step to the foot of the scaffold, ascended the flight of steps with the same stoicism, and knelt down on the platform. He was soon joined by the ministers of God, who engaged in prayer with him for a few moments and then left him. He was shrouded and pinioned before leaving the cell, and all that now remained for the Sheriff to do was to adjust the rope around the neck of the condemned, and place the cap over his eyes.—This he did, with despatch, and soon after took his leave of him, shaking him by the hand—The Warden of the Jail did the same. Sheriff Tracy, stationed at the foot of the steps, pulled a cord, the drop fell, and the wretched man was sent into eternity. His hands and feet jerked convulsively for a few minutes, a shudder passed over his frame, and life became apparently fully extinct. After remaining suspended about twenty minutes, the body was taken down and handed over to the surgeons in attendance, who had made preparations for galvanic experiments. We have been promised their report, which will be published as soon as received.—*Balt. Amer.*

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.

Our citizens were thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday morning on learning that Captain Edward W Collier, proprietor of the Richmond Hotel had been assassinated in the street about four o'clock in the morning, by Robert Burns. The facts as we have been able to gather them, are substantially these; Captain Collier had gone to the Georgia Railroad depot to await the arrival of the cars. When the cars arrived, among other passengers he met with two gentlemen, one an old acquaintance, whom he invited to his hotel.—They accepted the invitation, remarking, at the same time, that they designed taking the cars for Charleston, when the three sat off together.

Soon after leaving the depot they were overtaken by Burns, who has a runner for the U. S. Hotel, and who endeavored to persuade the passengers not to go to Collier's, the Richmond Hotel, to which one of them replied that they did not require a guide to get through the city. Captain Collier then told Burns he was impertinently meddling with matters that did not concern him. Some other words passed, when Burns rushed upon Collier. A short scuffle ensued, during which Burns stabbed him three times with a dirk or bowie knife, two of which entered the region of the heart; of which he immediately died, scarcely speaking after receiving the wounds. Burns fled instantly, crossed over into South Carolina and has thus far eluded the vigilance of the officers and citizens. A reward of $500 has been offered for the apprehension of the murdered.—*Augusta (Ga) Chron.*

LARGE SPECULATION IN COTTON.—We have heard it stated that the nephews or agent of the house of Rothschild, now in this city, has orders to purchase all the cotton in our market. If this be true, as we have every reason to believe it is, so gigantic a speculation cannot fail of proving highly beneficial to the holders of that article.—*N O. Courier, Jan 2*

FROM MEXICO.—We are, says the N. O. Picayune, of 24, in the receipt of later advices from Vera Cruz by the ship Scotia and the sch Water Witch Our latest dates from the city of Mexico, are to the 9th of December last. We learn from them that the former Commissioners from Yucatan did return—as had been anticipated—to Vera Cruz in the French steamvessel of war, the *Griffon*. They had authority, it was understood, to accept the private propositions made to them by Santa Ana, the day before they left Vera Cruz. It was generally believed in the latter city that the difficulties between Mexico and Yucatan are all arranged, and upon terms of peace the most reasonable to a revolted province. The only fear is that a treaty of peace may be but another truce to be observed by Santa Ana, only so long as he may be in difficulties with the English.

The brig Petersburgh arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th ult. from New York. It was understood that very important despatches were received by her from the Mexican Embassy in London to the Home Government. They were forwarded to the capitol by the way Manga de Clavo, the residence of the Mexican President.

From the New Haven Courier.

ANOTHER COMET.

Mr. Atwell.—Permit me to announce through the columns of your paper, the discovery of a Comet in the constellation Orion. It was first seen in the Clark Telescope, belonging to Yale College, on the 27th of December last.

Observations were repeated on the 29th, and the morning of the 30th. Moonlight and clouds have since prevented observations, till Saturday evening, Jan 6th, when a change of place was very evident.

Its approximate place on the 29th ult., (I have not the measure before me at this moment,) was in A. R. 5th. 10m. Decl. 2. Deg. North. I will only add that the apparent motion is towards the N. W., while that of the comet discovered at Paris in November last, and which was in the same region, was towards the S. W. It is possible that the latter has attained a maximum of southward motion, and is now returning northward. J. S. H.

WOLF STORY.

Some forty years since, a gentleman purchased a large tract of land in Delaware county, New York, near the source of the Delaware river. He had employed a number of hands to make a clearing, on a slightly rising piece contiguous to the stream. Some time after it was completed, he was induced to stroll that way; attracted by a noise on the opposite side, as of animals running or in chase, and apparently making towards where he was. As wild animals were then more abundant, and having no weapon to defend himself if attacked, he was induced to seek safety in one of the adjoining trees, doubtless thinking "discretion the better part of valor." He had barely seated himself upon one of the limbs, when he heard a sudden rush and plunge, as of a heavy body in the water, nearly opposite to where he was, which was immediately succeeded by another, and almost as soon as thought, a fine buck made his appearance in the clearing, and close to his heels a fierce looking wolf. It was evident from the appearance of both, that the run had been arduous and well-contested; but he of the antlers had not gone out of sight before his ruthless foe was upon him and his struggles were soon ended in death Though tempting, the gentleman had no idea of contending for the prize with his savage and half famished looking neighbor, he therefore made up his mind to let the wolf finish his repast even to repletion if desired, ere he descended. But to his surprise, his wolfship seemed not so inclined—for having satisfied himself that his prey was lifeless, and casting his eye around apparently for the purpose of ascertaining his whereabouts, he retracted his steps, and after passing the river was soon out of sight and hearing.

The gentleman thinking it strange the wolf had left his prey with his hunger unappeased, descended from the tree, and being a strong, athletic man, and moreover not being too strongly impressed with the prevailing notion that, "to the victor belongs the spoil," shouldered the carcase of the buck, and carried it some distance, and hid it in a close set thicket; and as he was much puzzled to account for the action of the wolf in leaving it untasted, and thinking there was something in it more than met the eye, he concluded to return to his station in the tree and wait the result, particularly as the sun was some three or four hours in height.

Sometime elapsed before the monotony was broken, when sundry yelps were heard in the distance, as of animals fast approaching; anon a plunge into the water, followed by a general one, and the leader appeared in the clearing, in the victorious wolf, much elated, with glistening eyes, head, ears, and tail erect; accompanied by his fellows, he dashed to the spot. Not seeing his prey, he appeared struck with consternation, his head and tail drooped, and it was evident that he was suffering under an acute paroxysm of fear. His companions also seemed much surprised, for a moment looking at the apparent culprit with rueful glances, and emitting occasional growls of disapprobation. They continued to scent and rescent the ground around, failing to find either the prey or the trail; then turned with fury in their eyes upon the supposed deceiver, and each fastened his deadly fang upon him; he meeting his death as if deserved, without resistance. With one of their peculiar howls they then betook themselves to the woods.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY warn all persons against harboring or trusting my wife, MARY, who left my bed and board on the 11th inst., without just cause or provocation. I will pay no debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH EDMONSON.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w3t*.

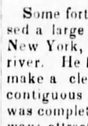
EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M FRENCH, late of Fayette township, Alleghenny county, deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HERRON,
WILLIAM DIXON,
Executors.

Jan. 16, 1844.—w6t*.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.



A TWO ACRE LOT, on which is erected a Steam Mill, a Dwelling house, Drug Store, Office and other necessary out-buildings. The mill is 36 by 44 feet, 3 stories high, has 2 pairs of Burrs and 1 of common stones, and is well calculated for doing merchant and country work. It is situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, 5 miles from Pittsburgh, between two thriving villages, and well worth the attention of those who may wish to engage in the Flouring business. The above property will be divided, if required, and sold on a reasonable credit, or exchanged for farming property in Pennsylvania or Ohio.

Further information on the subject will be furnished to any person requesting the same, by letter, directed to the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., or to Egolf and Foster, Western Real Estate Agency, Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. T. GILLIAM.

Dec. 5, 1843.—wtf.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that by order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Washington there will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, the following described property, viz: a tract of land situate in Peters township, in said county, adjoining lands of Andrew Boreland, John Callahan, Archibald M'Murry, John Melony and others, containing **300 ACRES,** more or less, on which are erected

A STEAM GRIST MILL, which runs 8 or 9 months in the year, by water, a Brick Dwelling House, 1½ stories high; 2 comfortable tenant houses and a good barn. The property is well watered and contains a good Coal Bank. The whole under good fence.

ALSO, One other small tract of land, belonging to the same estate, situate in said township, adjoining lands of the estate of Isaac Ligget, Andrew Devore, and others, containing about TWENTY ACRES.

A small part cleared, but no other improvements. Late the estate of WILLIAM ARTHURS, dec'd.

☞ The sale will be held on the premises, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, of said day, where due attendance will be given, and terms made known by Daniel Darragh and James S. Scott, Administrators of said estate. By the Court,

ALEX. G. MARSHMAN,
Clerk.

Dec. 5.—w3teow.

L. C. JUDSON. F. C. FLANEGIN.

JUDSON & FLANEGIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE ON SMITHFIELD NEAR SEVENTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Collections made on moderate terms.—Pensions for widows of old soldiers under the late act of Congress obtained. Papers and Drawings for the Patent Office prepared. July 3—wly.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE, Oct. 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

BRISTOL'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable preparation, which will be found advertised in another column. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly interesting newspaper, eve y now and then, one or two numbers of which we have already noticed; and the medicine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country and, we doubt not, justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover, very flattering testimonials from the most eminent practitioners in every part of the country where it has been used. There is beauty and taste enough in the bottles, and in the engraved labels in which they are enveloped, to induce a purchase, even if the preparation itself were not one of the 'sovereignest in the world,' as every one must believe it is—that is, every one who would not resist a mass of documentary evidence, conclusive enough to convert a Turk to Christianity. Buy one of the bottles, gentle reader, and see whether you do not agree with us on this point. For sale at

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co's.,
Jan. 2. Corner Sixth and Wood sts.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

A FAIR OFFER TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM

LIVER COMPLAINT.

HERE is the certificate of an individual who has had a diseased liver for 8 years, and by using SELLERS' LIVER PILL has been effectually cured. Who can doubt their good qualities after reading the following:

MR. R. E. SELLERS: Sir—I feel it my duty, briefly to state to you, for the benefit of all persons who are, or may be afflicted with the dreadful complaint of a diseased Liver.

About 8 years ago I was first attacked with the Liver Complaint. I applied to Dr. Sensney, of Chambersburgh, Pa; after trying for 2 years to give me relief, he finally told me nothing would cure me. I then removed to this State, and from time to time I applied to three several physicians, who all said they could cure me, but never did. I experienced a slight relief sometimes, but nothing permanent; after which I concluded that there was no help for me, and that I would most certainly go the way of all the earth, as I had concluded never to take any more medicine. I visited a neighbor of mine who had used your pills, and found great relief (and eventually a permanent cure.) I too thought, after reading the symptoms of a diseased liver, that it suited my case precisely. I then concluded that I would try once more, so I purchased 1½ boxes, and found to my utter astonishment, they effected a perfect and entire cure. I would also state that the day I began to take them I weighed 125 pounds; in ten days I found my flesh increase, and my appetite so good that I was curious to know how much I gained, which I found to be six pounds in ten days, and this too I gained in the harvest field at my work. If any doubt the truth of the above, let them come to me, and I can testify to every word of the above being true.

CHAS. G. HART.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1843.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS,
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers,)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. MITCHELL, Alleghenycity; S. T. TRIMBLE, Bridgewater; Dr. J. JULIUS LEMOYNE, Washington, Pa, D. N. ROBINSON, Brownsville; M. W. ECKLEY, Cookstown; and PETER HUGUS, Canton, Ohio; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh. Dec. 30

To the Honorable the Judges of the Orphan's Court, in and for the County of Allegheny:

THE PETITION of John Knox, Administrator, and Letitia Foster, Administratrix, of the estate of WILLIAM M. FOSTER, late of the city of Allegheny, and now deceased,—

Respectfully showeth—That the said William M Foster died intestate, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and forty-three, seized of an interest hereinafter described in a tract of land containing two hundred and fifteen acres, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, being the one half of the tract which was devised to John L. Hill, William F. Hill, and said William M. Foster, by the last will of John Foster, late of Adams County.

That previous to the decease of said William M. Foster, he had made and authorized to be made, a full sale of his interest in said tract of land, and had also, by various letters, authorized and empowered John L. Hill to make the sale of his interest in said land as aforesaid—That by virtue of said authority given to John L. Hill, and in pursuance of the wishes of said William M. Foster, the said John L. Hill did, on the twentieth day of January, 1843, enter into Articles of Agreement with a certain Albert Vandyke, of Franklin township, Adams county, for the sale of said tract of land, and for the sale of the interest and title of the said William M. Foster therein—That by the terms of said Article of Agreement the Deed for said tract of land was to be made on the 1st day of April, 1844.

The said William M. Foster being now deceased, his Administrators as aforesaid, setting forth that it would be against equity to rescind said contract, pray the Court that an order may be made, directing notice to be given to the said Albert Vandyke, and all other persons interested in the estate, to appear and show cause why the Court should not decree the specific performance of the contract by the Administrators as aforesaid, according to the true interest and meaning thereof.

LETTITIA FOSTER, Administratrix.
JOHN KNOX, Administrator.

And now to wit: 16th Dec., 1843: the within petition presented in open Court, and on motion of C. Darragh, junior Attorney for the Administrators, the Court order that six weeks' notice of said petition and application, be given by publication in one weekly newspaper, published in Gettysburgh, Adams County, and like notice by publication in a weekly newspaper, published in the city of Pittsburgh, requiring all parties in interest to appear on SATURDAY, the 12th day of February, 1844, and show cause, if any they have, why the decree prayed for should not be made. By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

Dec. 26, 1843—w6t.

Dr. Euen's Universal Strengthening Plaster

UNRIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED!!

CELEBRATED for curing pains or weakness in the Breast, Side, Back or Limbs, also for Gout Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. In Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Difficulty of Breathing, oppression of the Stomach, &c.; they will give immediate and soothing relief; and for neatness, pleasantness, safety, ease and certainty, are decidedly superior to other remedies. Persons whose business require that they should sit or stand much, or those of sedantary habits generally, who may be troubled with pains in the side or breast, are advised to try one of these beautiful and unrivalled Plasters. They are different from others, and are free from objections which are generally made against plasters. Perhaps there is no medical observation better established than that of "CONSUM